The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,255—VOL. LXIII. MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th March, at Shelsby, Woollahra, Mrs. James J. Brown, of a daughter.

On the 31st March, at her residence, Emu Plains, the wife of Mr. E. L. Frederick, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at Wimbledon Cottage, Burwood, Mrs. Austin, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Union-street, Balmain, the wife of Mr. W. T. Lee, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the night of Friday, 31st March, at the Grange, Darlinghurst, Edward Frederick, fondly loved and only surviving child of Captain D. C. F. Scott, P.M.

On the 31st March, at her residence, Balmain, after a short illness, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Marshall.

On the 2nd instant, at Dapurinpr, Ashfield, Percy Vaughan, youngest son of John and Agnes Eliza Pope, aged 10 months and 7 days.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Ryde, Mr. George Pope, aged 67 years. Postmaster at Ryde for the past 25 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 4th May at 4 p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to

Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street;
Or to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul,
Grafton Wharf, Manager.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM-PACKET LINE.

The first boat of the new line, the splendid steamer NEVADA, 2143 tons register, was to sail from San Francisco for Auckland on the 7th of April next, leaving Port Chalmers again on her return voyage for San Francisco, via Auckland, about the 10th May, and Auckland about the 26th May.

CRUIKSHANK, SMART, and CO., Agents.
Auckland, N. Z., March 16, 1871.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO FIJIS via Auckland.—Steamer early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH. — Leichardt, Tuesday, 11th instant, at 5 p.m.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

Goods received for Miller's Forest and Paterson this day, for Clarence Town on Wednesday.

Passengers for Clarence Town will be conveyed on Wednesday night per Morpeth.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, THIS DAY, Monday, at 12 sharp.

No cargo received after 11.

For the MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for the Nambucca and Bellinger Rivers, with liberty to tranship.—The PLATYPUS, TUESDAY, at 4.

No cargo received after 3.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. R. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamships.—NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.—SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, 48 hours after arrival.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The S.S. SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, plies regularly between Sydney and the Richmond River, receiving and landing cargo at Ballina, Blackwall, Broadwater, Rock Mouth, Elbow, and Coraki. Goods for places between Coraki and Lismore will be delivered by the drogher Keystone. Cargo for Casino, and other places on the South Arm, beyond Coraki, will be delivered at Coraki to such agents as consignees may direct. Consignees, or their agents, must take delivery of goods at the vessel's side.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.
March 27, 1871.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR COMMUNICATION by steamships YOU YANGS, DANDENONG, and MACEDON, which will be dispatched as follows:—

DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, April 6th,
at 12 o'clock noon.

YOU YANGS,
WEDNESDAY, April 12th,
at 12 o'clock noon.

MACEDON,
MONDAY, April 17th,
at 12 o'clock noon.

From Strath's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, WITH PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloons are amidships.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
S.S. DANDENONG,
THIS DAY, April 3rd, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 10s.
Steerage, 5s.

N.B.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Strath's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

The favourite steamship HERO, Thomas Logan, commander, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf for Melbourne, on or about

THURSDAY, the 6th instant.

Goods received free of wharfage.

For freight or passage apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE, 82, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship GOTHENBERG, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 8th instant, via Bluff.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, THIS MORNING, at 11. Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA.—Illalong, THIS MORNING, at 11.

CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, THIS MORNING, at 11.

KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m. Ditto, THURSDAY, at 11 p.m.

MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 8 a.m.

MORUYA.—Illalong, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

EASTER EXCURSIONS.

RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES, will be issued by the various steamers of the ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, available from TUESDAY, the 4th, to THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

FRIDAY, 7th instant, being Good Friday, the Kembla (s.) will leave Sydney, for Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, on the previous THURSDAY NIGHT, returning the following day.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS DAILY FOR PARRAMATTA, Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4; to Ryde, 8.15.

From Parramatta, 8.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.

Fares to Hunter's Hill: Saloon, 1s; return, 1s 6d; steerage, 9d; return, 1s. Parramatta: Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Children, saloon return, 9d only.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.30.

Fares—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAMER to ATHOL GARDENS daily, from Circular Quay at 5, 8.30, 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Woolloomooloo at 6.30, 8.30, 9, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Return tickets, sixpence.

FOR LONDON.

The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.

This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched as above on the 10th April.

For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain WALLACE; or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the Strathdon.

The well-known Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHNAVER, 1017 tons register, Joseph Devey, commander, has the whole of her dead weight ready, and will be dispatched about 20th April. Has excellent saloon accommodation.

For freight or passage apply to Captain DEVEY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For PASSENGERS only.—The splendid AA1 new clipper ship CUMERIA, 1264 tons, Joseph Brown, commander, will sail on 8th April. The saloon cabins are fitted with berths, and all bedding and cabin furniture is provided; rate £45.

Apply to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.; or to M. METCALFE and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH FLAG, AA1 at Lloyd's, 1285 tons register, JAMES MILLS, commander, will have immediate dispatch.

Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—Clipper Ship UNDERLEY, 1292 tons register, AA1 at Lloyd's. First-class saloon. Cabins fitted.

Apply to Captain TIDMARSH;
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO;
or LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

FOR FIJI and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The Barque RECONNAISSANCE, Captain Watson, will meet with quick dispatch. Shippers and passengers will please make their arrangements early.

Apply on board; or to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be QUICKLY DISPATCHED.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—GOODS RECEIVED for this vessel FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON. — The clipper schooner CIRCE, Ellis, master, now fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, sails on THURSDAY.

For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ONLY Vessel for BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY. The first-class clipper schooner HANNAH NEWTON, loading at Commercial Wharf, will leave in a few days. For freight apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-st.

ROSEBUD, for BERMAGUI, THIS DAY, April 3rd, at Victoria Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April. Victoria Wharf.

SHIP UNDERLEY, Captain TIDMARSH, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS must be rendered, in duplicate, by noon on MONDAY, 3rd instant, or they will not be recognised.

Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES and send in bills of lading for signature.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

SHIP WINEFRED, from London.—This vessel, having reported at the Customs 23rd March, an Imperfect ENTRY will be passed for all cargo not passed, and the same will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense without further notice.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE ISLE OF FRANCE.—All accounts against this vessel to 30th March, 1871, must be rendered in duplicate to Captain SINCLAIR, care of the undersigned, by noon of WEDNESDAY next, or they will not be recognised.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP KOSCIUSKO, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed within seven days will be placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

INVERARY, from Adelaide, discharging at Market Wharf. Consignees must present Bills of Lading, and pay freight to Captain HUTTON, on board.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner Lucy and Adelaide. C. B. Bond, 54, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, Schooner SYLVANUS; to be seen at Chadwick's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, SCHOONER, 100 tons burthen, suitable for Island trade. Price moderate. Also, KETCH, 60 tons burthen, on 7 feet water.

Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, the Schooner COQUETTE, 61 tons register, just returned from the Islands, for which trade she is well suited. Can be inspected at Smith's Wharf.

Apply to SMITH BROTHERS and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the barque TASSO. Apply on board, or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

FOR SALE, Hull and Spars of a new SCHOONER, carrying about 100 tons, now in Newcastle; suitable for bar harbours or island trade.

J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle.

FOR SALE, new Centreboard SCHOONER, fore and aft rigged, carry 40 tons dead weight on 4 feet 3 draught. Apply COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

A1 SKIFF for SALE, £17. Mr. LOMAX, Sydney Rowing Club.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

5 CO., MAJOR'S PARADE (undress) TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, 7.30. A. O. MORIARTY, Capt.

NO. 2 CO.—Major's PARADE, THIS EVENING, 7.30 p.m., Victoria Barracks. C. A. Wilson, Capt.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—To muster on Flagstaff Hill, with carbines, in blue frocks, white trousers, and white cap-covers, at 7.30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 4th instant. Band to attend.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Drill on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Victoria Barracks, 7.30 p.m.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS PURCHASED. CHATFIELD and SON, 60, Pitt-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April proximo, at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of ELECTING a DIRECTOR, in the room of WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., who retires by lot.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1871.

Pursuant to the 6th Clause of the third part of the Deed of Settlement, Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice thereof in writing, to be left at the Banking House of the Company, at least FOURTEEN DAYS before the day of election.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A General Half-Yearly MEETING of Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 25th April next, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors; to Elect three Directors in the room of Messrs. Metcalfe, Walter Friend, and James Byrnes, Esqs., who retire by rotation, two only of whom are eligible for re-election; also, to appoint two Auditors in the room of Messrs. G. O. Allan and Hy. M'Glone, one only of whom is re-eligible: and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
E. MANNING, Manager.
I. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 22nd March, 1871.

MEETINGS.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors and Subscribers to the Sydney Infirmary, held on the evening of MONDAY, the 20th instant, a VACANCY on the Board of 21 Directors was declared by the Rev. R. LEWERS'S acceptance of the office of Joint Honorary Secretary.

Messrs. Alderman DAY and GEORGE F. WISE were duly nominated, and Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to this Institution that on MONDAY, the 3rd April, from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. a BALLOT will be taken at the Board Room of the Infirmary, for the purpose of electing one of these gentlemen to fill the said vacancy.

M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon.
R. LEWERS, } Secretaries.

TO THE MAYOR OF PADDINGTON.

Sir,—We, the undersigned ratepayers in the Borough of Paddington, earnestly request that you will call a public MEETING of the Ratepayers, to be held in the Council Chambers on MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd instant, to take into consideration the proposed new Gas Tax on all ratable property.

Charles James Lane
Matthew Bayfield
William Kennedy
James Bohen
William Taylor
Patrick M'Cann
Joseph Light.

In compliance with the above request I hereby convene a Public MEETING of Ratepayers at 7 o'clock p.m. on the 3rd of April in the Council Chambers, Paddington.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Mayor.
Council Chambers, 1st April, 1871.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Quarterly General MEETING of Members will be held at the Exchange, THIS DAY, the 3rd April, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely.

J. R. EBSWORTH, Secretary.
Sydney, 30th March, 1871.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.

The Annual General MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held at the Club Room, Tattersall's Hotel, THIS EVENING, April 3. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Business: To elect a chairman and officials for the ensuing year; also to receive a report of proceedings of the past year, treasurer's balance-sheet, &c.

A full attendance requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—The adjourned General Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Hall, in York-street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390, E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 51, WINDSOR, will hold their First Purple MEETING, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at the Lodge Room, Kent-st. The Sydney Brethren are invited. W. H. DAVIES, Acting Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Debate THIS EVENING: "should the Parliamentary franchise be extended to women?"

W. CAMERON, Hon. Sec.

NEW SOUTH WALES QUARRY MASTERS' SOCIETY.—The above will meet on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, Land's End Hotel, Pyrmont. Business of importance. Members be present.

WILLIAM FULTON.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by W. MATSON, Esq., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: "An Evening with Charles Dickens."

Admission Free.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

THE BLIND AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.—A LECTURE on this subject will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. STEEL, in St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th instant, at half-past 7. A collection will be made on behalf of the Building Fund of the new institution. The master and several blind pupils will attend and give readings from books for the blind in different types.

A. W. S. GREGG, Hon. Sec.
St. Stephen's Mutual Improvement Association.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Glebe.—THIS MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., DIVINE SERVICE will be conducted by the Revs. JOHN GRAHAM and S. C. KENT, when the Lord's Supper will be administered for the first time. Friends are invited to attend.

WESLEYAN CHURCH Newtown Circuit.—Tea and Public Meeting, This Evening. Addresses by Revs. Chapman, Tait, Fison, and other gentlemen. Tea at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 1s 6d. Proceeds in aid of circuit debt.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, York-street Circuit.—A Valedictory TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Gaud. Tea in the York-street Schoolroom, at 6.30; tickets, 1s 6d. each. Public Meeting in the Church immediately after Tea, to be addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Gaud and Sellors, and other gentlemen. The choir will render musical selections at intervals during the evening. Proceeds to go in aid of the Circuit Fund.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Rendered by Church Choir, kindly aided by some friends.
Introduction (extemporaneous), organ, by C. S. Packer.
"Cast thy burden upon the Lord." (Elijah).
"Awake the harp" (Creation).
"Marvellous works" (Creation).
"On Thee each living soul awaits," and "Achieved is the glorious work" (Creation)
Organ solo—C. S. Packer.
"I abide with me" (Woman of Samaria).
"And the glory of the Lord" (Messiah).
"O Thou that tellest" (Messiah).
Hallelujah Chorus (Messiah).
Organ solo—Moss in Egitto.

ANNIVERSARY OF SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN CHURCH.—THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock, a TEA-MEETING will take place in the Botany-street Schoolroom. After which, a Public Meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street. The chair will be taken by E. WEBB, Esq., M.L.A., when addresses will be delivered by several ministers and laymen.

In consequence of the immediate departure of the Rev. W. KELYNACK, for Goulburn, these meetings will be considered valedictory.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the New Building (on the Newtown Road, next toll-bar), will be laid by his Excellency the Right Honorable THE EARL OF BELMORE, THIS DAY, April 3, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The friends and supporters of the above institution are requested to attend.

ELLIS ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF this should meet the eye of FREDERICK BRICESSEN he will please send his address to the Morpeth and Hunter Hotel, Kent-street, Sydney.

PAT MAGUIRE, from Killamon, County Leitrim, Ireland, about seven years ago, write to MICHAEL M'DERMOTT, Contractor, Geelong, Victoria, will hear of your brother Charles.

FANNY.—Are you in the land of the living? If so, furnish address. I am at the Club. The Hollow.

GENTLEMAN from the Bogan.—Call for Patterns and Portrait. 287, Elizabeth-st., this day; party leaving.

R. H. DADE.—Send address to H. R., Herald Office. Something to your advantage.

S. Y.—CALL at PIERCE'S, News Agent, William-street, for Letters, this morning.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BROWN and JONES,
246, Pitt-street,
(formerly Martyn's),
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.

DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN BRAUN begs to inform the TRADE that, having taken those very commodious premises, No. 1, Wynyard-street, lately occupied by Messrs. W. G. Whiting and Co., he will open there next week with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, having placed the WHOLE of his PRESENT open STOCK in the hands of Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO., for positive sale.

349, George-street, March 29.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of the late Mr. JOSEPH BAYLISS.

A Fourth DIVIDEND of Two Shillings and Sixpence in the pound will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April, at the office of the undersigned, 154, Pitt-street.

Promissory Notes must be produced.

T. W. BOWDEN.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—LEWIS COHEN and CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Boots and Shoes, have removed from 98, Market-street East, to 177, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.
In Equity.

In the Matter of "The Companies Act of 1863," and of The Queensland Steam Navigation Company.

By direction of his Honor Sir James Cockle, Knight, Chief Justice of Queensland, and Judge in Equity: Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge has appointed WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers, in the Supreme Court-house, Queen-street, in the city of Brisbane, to make a CALL on all the contributories of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for one pound per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day, at such hour and place to offer objections to such Call.

Dated this sixteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.) J. MACKENZIE SHAW,
Master in Equity.

MACPHERSON and LYONS, Solicitors for Official Liquidator, Queen-street, Brisbane.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice to the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Paddock, Darlington, and Glebe.—MORNING STAR No. 7 SONS OF TEMPERANCE intend holding a Public INSTALLATION of their officers on TUESDAY EVENING, April 4th, at the Division Room, Myrtle-street, Shepherd's Paddock, at 8 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE BUTLER,
Acting R. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE LATE FIRE IN GEORGE-STREET.

Messrs. BEAUMONT and SONS return their sincere thanks to those parties who so carefully and willingly helped to remove their goods from total destruction, and also the Fire Brigades and the Volunteer Artillery and Rifles.

BEAUMONT and SONS, 419, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY disposed of my interest in the business so long carried on by me at 552, George-street, to Mr. WILLIAM HARDIE, and at 554, George-street, to Mr. JAMES BRANEY.

I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the kind patronage bestowed upon me, and of soliciting for my successors a share of public support.

JOHN WILSON,
524, George-street.
April 1, 1871.

CROWN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Bread and Biscuit Factory—all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits of superior quality. Families and shipping supplied on the lowest terms.

JAMES SPRING, 161, Castlereagh-street,
No. 21, King-street West.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.

£50 PREMIUM FOR PLAN OF FLOOD-GATES.

The Council of this Borough, having determined upon ERECTING FLOOD-GATES at WALLIS'S CREEK, are prepared to PAY THE SUM OF £50 for an APPROVED PLAN.

Plans will be received by the undersigned up to the 13th day of MAY next.

JAMES FULLFORD, Jun.,
Council Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned parties, lately employed as compositors on the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, having broken their engagements by unjustifiably absenting themselves from their work, they are hereby cautioned that, if within the space of three days from this date, they do not return to their work, legal proceedings will be instituted.

The said parties are—H. Price, M. Maclair, Edward Hughes, J. A. Murphy, and J. Jones.

R. HARWOOD, Proprietor.
March 31, 1871.

I HAVE, THIS DAY, appointed WILLIAM B. ASPREY to collect all moneys due to Mr. JOHN CARROLL, Baker, of Crown-street, Surry Hills; his receipt only will be a sufficient discharge.

JOS. WEARNE, Trustee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned have, THIS DAY, purchased the BUSINESS carried on by Mr. JOHN CARROLL, of Crown-street, Surry Hills, and hope, by strict attention and civility, combined with a very superior article, to share the same patronage he has hitherto done.

WILLIAM HAMMETT, Baker, Glebe-street, Glebe.
April 3, 1871.

MADAM. E. WALLACE BUSHELLS, for the convenience of her pupils, has moved to 161, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited on MONDAY, 17th April, for the erection of a Presbyterian CHURCH at Bathurst.

The excavation, masonry, and brickwork may be tendered for in one sum; also carpentery and finishing trades in one sum, or the whole in one amount.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and tenders received at the residence of Dr. GEEKIE, Bathurst; and the Offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS required, for LABOUR; stripping and re-fitting Zinks. Apply to Daniell, King, and Co.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Sydney Office of this Company, until noon on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to supply—

1. Ship chandlery, oils, paints, &c.
2. Stationery, printing, binding, &c.

for six or twelve months, in such quantities as may be required, according to specifications and particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street, Sydney.
3rd April, 1871.

TENDERS wanted for building a 4-roomed Weather-board Cottage at North Shore. Apply T. GLOVER, Windmill-street.

TENDERS required for Stone Foundation; labour only. HARDMAN, Hay-street Haymarket.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. R. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mrs. GROCOTT, Staymaker, REMOVED to Castlereagh-street, 4 doors south from King-st.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849), for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.—Plain luncheons, steaks, chops, potatoes, ale included, 1s. Suppers as usual.

GUS. WANGENHEIM.

CAFE DE PARIS, 123, King-street. Real Frankfurt, Bratwurst, and Lager Marcobrunner, Mai Frank and Chablis. Angostura bitters, schnapps, and Kummel. Ekshaw's cognac and real Havannahs. Caviar, oysters, and steinwein.

GUS. WANGENHEIM, Agent.

CITY CARPET GROUNDS.—Carpets beat, altered, and relaid. J. DYER, Upholsterer, William-street.

D. INUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

HOUSE PAINTER, Grainer, and Paperhanger. W. KAVANAGH, 5, Park-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 434, George-street.

MRS. SHAW, Parisian Stay and Corset Maker, 150, Castlereagh-street, between King and Hunter sts.

MR. J. J. LACRAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, is in attendance.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 362, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1860.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (late of George-st.), No. 12, South Head Road, Hyde Park.

REMOVAL.—Mr. G. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, of George-street, has removed to 5, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street South, where he may be consulted daily. Corns, bunions, defective nails cured.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

S. ANDERSON and SON, General Commission Agents and Produce Merchants. Stores: 128, Sussex-st.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY (late Milligan's), 84, King-street.

W. H. CRAGO begs to inform the public that he has engaged the services of Mr. F. HOWE (from the late Baron de Salk's) as operator in the above, and respectfully solicits a visit.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed Teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.

C. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY,
125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY to LEND on Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Hunter-street.

MONEY LENT to any amount on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Sewing-machines, Clothing, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 295, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

COMMERCIAL BANK, Bank New Zealand, and other Shares, for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO.

CITY BANK.—Wanted, to purchase City Bank SHARES. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

SHARE and DEBENTURE BROKERS.—W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-st.

CITY BANK	AUSTRALASIAN STEAM
Joint Stock	Peak Downs
Bank N. S. W.	Sydney Insurance
Commercial	Western Kerosene
Union Bank	Pacific Insurance

For SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

N. S. W. GOV. DEBENTURES (5 per Cent., 1898), for SALE. FATTORINI and CO.

WANTED, Sydney	Australian Joint Stock
Fire Insurance	Bank
Peak Downs	Commercial Bank
City Bank	Illawarra Steam

For SALE, Mitchell's Creek Western Kerosene.

M. BAYLEY, Stock and Share Broker, 273, George-st.

FOR SALE, Commercial Bank, General Assurance, Australasian Steam, Hunter River Steam, and other shares.

CHATFIELD and SON, 60, Pitt-street.

SHARES and Debentures obtained, or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, 135, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a CHEQUE, on the Bank of New South Wales, value £3 10s., drawn by Henry Corbett. Payment stopped. The finder will be rewarded on bringing the same to the Wesleyan Book Depot, 95, King-street.

LOST, on Friday morning, at North Shore, a white FOODLE DOG. Reward on returning it to GILES SMITH, of the Water Tank, North Shore; any one detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST, Friday evening, between Kent and Crown sts., a Gold LOCKET. Reward, on leaving at 450, Kent-st.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon, while out driving, a small gold BROOCH, a small pearl in the centre, set in dark blue enamel. The finder suitably rewarded at the Herald Office.

LOST, on Friday evening, in Macleay-st., a Horseshoe PIN. Finder rewarded at Pierce's, William-street.

LOST, Saturday Evening, Bunch of Coins and Watch Trinkets. Reward at 245, Crown-street.

MAGPIE LOST. Reward will be given by bringing it to GIBSON'S, 262, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Apply J. HICKEY, John-street, Pyrmont.

SIGNAL HOTEL, South Head.—STOLEN or STRAYED, Saturday last, an Italian Greyhound SLUT, colour light drab. Liberal reward for recovery. If found in the possession of any person after this notice will be prosecuted.

T. W. HOLDEN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOKS, &c.

Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1871, 6s, post 6s 6d
The Engineers, Architects, and Contractors' Pocket Book for 1871, 8s, post 8s 6d
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ, 6s, post 6s 6d
Henck's Field-Book for Railroad Engineers, Tables, &c., 12s, post 13s
Gallott's Universal Curve Tables, for ranging railway curves, 6s, post 6s 6d
Bidder's Tables of Excavations, &c., case, 4s 6d, post 4s 9d
Burgh's Practical Rules for Steam Engines and Boilers, 6s, post 6s 6d
Beazeley's Tables of Curves, case, 6s, post 6s 6d
Reed's Engineers' Handbook, 6s 6d, post 8s
Hurst's Architects and Surveyors' Pocket-Book, 7s, post 7s 6d.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

TO MERCHANTS and BOOKSELLERS in NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM TEGG, Publisher and General Merchant, begs to intimate that he is prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of goods. As every advantage will be given to the purchaser by selecting from the best and cheapest markets, each order must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the amount.

Catalogues and special terms direct from the house free to all applicants. London, 12¾, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

MESSRS. LETTS, SON, and CO. (Limited), London-lane, consigned to Messrs. SHILBY and SCOTT, Sydney, samples of the beautiful MAP OF THE WORLD, a reduced copy of which appears in all their Office Diaries for this year. It is the best published, and exhibits the Mail and Telegraphic Communications of the whole world. They desire to draw special attention to the BOOK FORM in which this map can be supplied, as being the most compact for library or office use, and a thorough protection against the damaging influences of insects and sunshine.

They would draw the attention of the Stationery Trade to the following Goods, which will probably be worth their consideration.

REAL RUSSIA AND TURKEY MOROCCO WALLETS, lined same, altogether superior make.

SECURITY PURSE, one of the latest introductions, offering the advantage of a simple, yet really secret fastening.

MEADE'S RULING MACHINE, for up-country stationers or small shops, enabling ordinary jobs to be done nearly equal to that turned out by the regular machine.

MARSHALL'S CEMENT, useful in any climate, and more particularly in districts where breakages cannot easily be made good.

POCKET REMINDERS, an ingenious arrangement for holding letters, &c., in the pocket, whereby reference to them is facilitated.

WHERE IS IT? with index cut through in various sizes, French morocco, turned in gilt fillet.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS LETTER-WEIGHTS OF ANIMALS.—These are a great novelty, and quite works of art as photographs, and will doubtless command attention. Views of English cathedrals, Continental cities, American, Swiss, Scotch, lake and other scenery can be had to order.

PATENT CHEAP COPYING PRESSES, much cheaper than iron, but equally effective and practical.

COVENTRY BOOKMARKERS, woven in most beautiful colours and patterns. These are quite new, and brought out at such reasonable prices that large orders may be anticipated.

PENNY'S METALLIC BOOKS.—The quality of these is so well known that we need do no more than mention them.

STATHAM'S CHEMICAL CABINETS.—These will be found most valuable collections for youths with a taste for chemistry, and have a ready sale where well known.

LETTS, SON, and CO. (Limited) will be happy to execute orders direct from stationers or storekeepers (on receipt of bill of exchange or Post-office order from strangers) for these or any other goods sold or manufactured by them, and will forward, on application, post free, a sample copy of their "MONTHLY CIRCULAR OF NOVELTIES" (illustrated), and a catalogue of general stationery articles.

LETTS, SON, and CO. (LIMITED),
New Cross Works,
London,
England.

SANDS'S DIARIES FOR APRIL.

The above were issued not knowing there was a contemplated alteration in the Railway Time Table. Corrected copies can be obtained on TUESDAY next, on application to the publisher.

MUSIC.—WRIGHTON'S FAVOURITE SONGS, 2s. each.

A wish	Snowdrop (The)
Bright Star of Eve, arise!	Sing me an English song
Grieve not for me	Sweet Home
Her bright smile	The flowerst is faded
I love the dear old melodies	Thy voice is near
Liquid Gem (The)	'Twas thy loved voice, and thine alone
Music of her voice	
Memories	They tell me I am quite forgot
O'er thee alone	
Remember me	The Wishing Cap.
She sang among the flowers	

Postage, 2d. each extra.

J. READING and CO., 350, George-street.

5 QUIRES Cream-laid Note-Paper, 6d; 5 packets Cream-laid Envelopes, 6d, at COOKE'S.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day-Books; also every description of cheap Account Books. Cooke's.

MAGNUM Bonum Pens, 3d per box; Memorandum Books, 6d per dozen; at COOKE'S, 370, George-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of Sydney, &c., 1s each, 10s dozen; unmounted, 6s doz. Clarke, Hunter-st.

PILGRIMS OF THE NIGHT, 1s; Rhine Watch, 1s 6d; Ring the Bell, Watchman, 1s. Clarke, Hunter-st.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Walsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 458, Elizabeth-street South, near Albion-st.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
111, Pitt-street.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for infants and invalids. See medical certificates. Chemists, &c. Shilling tins.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM cures the most distressing cough in a few hours; 1s 6d, 2s 6d bottles.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Emanuel and Sons, dentists, Pitt-street, op. Punch's.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

NO WATER! NO WATER!! NO WATER!!!
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
419, GEORGE-STREET.

Hasty REMOVAL to save total destruction of property, namely, Paperhangings, White Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Will re-open in a few days.

Please note the Address—
BEAUMONT and SONS, Painters and Paperhangers,
419, George-street.

DAMP WALLS.—P. N. Russell and Co. have for sale an excellent composition for outside coating; price low.

HARDWOOD.—Small cargo, say 15,000 feet, assorted, from Clyde River. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER.—Square logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.

Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

ENGLISH Fire-bricks, lumps, and oven tiles. Pottery of all kinds. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, and 18 x 10, at reduced prices. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

LIME.—Marble Lime, fresh from the kilns. Constant stock at Marble Lime Co.'s Depot, 5, King-st. West.

FOR SALE, FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from 1840. Apply Mr. WILLIAMS, Herald Office.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.

The annual commemoration of the University of Sydney took place on Saturday last, the 1st instant, and was very numerously attended; the leading residents of Sydney, and its immediate neighbourhood, being present on the occasion, as in all former years. The weather was very favourable, and on no previous occasion was there a larger or more brilliant attendance. Even before the doors were thrown open to the public, visitors—on foot, in private carriages, and every other kind of vehicle—gradually congregated in the vicinity of the University buildings, making their way to the broad terrace adjoining the eastern front. In the magnificent and spacious hall of the institution the various official costumes—academical, civil, and military, all blending together—presented a beautiful and impressive picture, the effect of which was much enhanced by the vast throng of richly-dressed ladies, favouring the scene with their sympathetic presence, and lending a double charm to the stately ceremonial they had been invited to witness.

At half-past 11 o'clock the public were admitted to the Great Hall, where, according to the established usage, the ceremonies took place. The dais, at the west end of the noble apartment, was almost exclusively occupied by the Senate, Professors, superior officers, graduates, and undergraduates. The undergraduates sat, for the most part, on the southern side of the platform (at the back), and the graduates, in a corresponding position, at the north end of the dais. In front of these gownsmen—in the centre of the foremost row, facing the general public, the Chair of State was occupied by His Excellency the Governor, the Visitor of the University. At the right hand of the Earl of Belmore sat the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B. To the right of the Chancellor sat Sir James Martin;—Mr. Justice Faucett (wearing his robes as one of the Fellows of St. John's College), Professor Morris Birkbeck Pell (as Dean of the Faculty of Arts), Mr. W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A., Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, M.A., all members of the Senate. Beyond these gentlemen sat Dr. J. B. Paterson (Examiner in Arts), and the Esquire Bedell, Mr. John Kinloch, M.A. To the left of the Governor's Chair sat the following six members of Senate: The Rev. Canon Allwood (the Vice-Chancellor), the Hon. W. M. Arnold (the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly); the Hon. Sir William Macarthur, M.L.C.; the Rev. Dr. Badham (Professor of Classics and Logic); the Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.; and Professor J. Smith. To the left of Professor Smith sat Professor A. M. Thomson, D. Sc.; Mr. G. W. Allen (the University Solicitor), and the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, the Auditor. To the left of his Excellency's chair, immediately behind the Vice-Chancellor, sat Captain Beresford, A.D.C.; the Hon. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray (the President of the Legislative Council); the Hon. John Robertson (the Colonial Secretary); the Rev. Dr. Stanley, and the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon; Mr. A. B. Weigall, M.A. (Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School); Professor Farrar, of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Forrest (the Rector of St. John's), and the Fellows of that College; Mr. P. J. Healy, Dr. John Donovan, Mr. Richard O'Connor, Mr. E. G. Ellis, Mr. W. A. Duncan, and the Rev. J. F. Sheridan; Mr. W. B. Dalley was also present. To the right of Captain Beresford, on the southern side of his Excellency's chair, sat Mr. Paul, the Vice-consul for Russia; Mr. Kummerer, the Consul for Bavaria; and Monsieur L. F. Sentis, Consul for France. Next to the consuls sat the Examiners in Medicine—Dr. Macfarlane, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Lloyd, and Dr. Sydney Jones. Near the Examiners in Medicine sat the Fellows of St. Paul's College: The Rev. Mr. Pendrill, Rev. Canon Vidal, the Rev. George King, Mr. James Norton, Mr. Michael Metcalfe, the Hon. Charles Campbell, M.L.C., Mr. W. J. Stephens, and Mr. W. P. Faithfull. Between the Fellows of St. John's and those of St. Paul's sat the Rev. Dr. Steel, one of the Councillors of St. Andrew's College. The Rev. Dr. Quirk, Dr. Quaife, Dr. Garran, Mr. Docker, jun., and the Rev. Thomas Roseby sat on the platform amongst the graduates. Mr. Hugh Kennedy—the Registrar of the University—sat on a raised seat, a little to the east of the dais, having a small reading-desk before him. The officers of the University and most of the other gentlemen on the platform were habited according to their academical rank and dignity.

In the body of the hall, which was quite full, were several clergymen of the different denominations, and numerous representatives of the learned professions. The eastern gallery, under the great Cambridge window, was crowded with spectators. The graduates and under-graduates all appeared to take an unusual degree of interest in the proceedings. The brilliant success of Mr. R. M. Sly, an alumnus of the Sydney Grammar School—who carried off four prizes—appeared to be viewed with the greatest pleasure by all his fellow-students; and, as that gentleman was repeatedly called for to receive his accumulated honours, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Countess of Belmore was present.

At noon the Senate and Professors, having entered the Hall, took their seats on the dais, after which the Chancellor opened the proceedings by saying the following words:—"This meeting has been called together to confer degrees upon those who have satisfied the Senate that they have fulfilled all the conditions required of them by the statutes and regulations of this University; to bestow distinctions and prizes on the students to whom they have been awarded, and to transact all such other business as the interests of the University shall seem to the Senate to require. I therefore, as Chancellor, and in the name of the Senate, pronounce this meeting to be duly and lawfully convened."

Professor Pell, as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, then read a list of freshmen, prize men, and candidates for degrees. The names of those students who had obtained honours were as follows:—

1.—PRIZES.

1.—Prize of £25 for first-class at B.A. Honor Examination—Classics—R. M. Sly.
2.—Prize of £25 for first-class at B.A. Honor Examination—Mathematics—R. M. Sly.
3.—Prize of £10 for Physics, at B.A. Examination—R. Rennie.
4.—Hon. George Allen's Medal for Greek iambics—R. M. Sly.
5.—Professor Pell's for Mathematics among commencing Bachelors—R. M. Sly.
6.—Professor Smith's prize to the Student most distinguished in Physics at the yearly class Examinations—Backhouse, Coghlan, Kent, Sloman.

2.—FIRST CLASSES AT THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Classics.	Mathematics.	Physics.
Kelly	Kelly	Kelly
Backhouse	Backhouse	Backhouse
Hynes	Hynes	Hynes
Dixon	Kent	Kent
Pring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anderson	Pring	Sloman
King	Blomley	Coghlan
Coghlan	Coghlan	Pleasley
Pleasley	Sloman	
Kent	R. Kent	

3.—SCHOLARS.

"Deas Thomson," for Physics—F. Kent.
"Cooper," for Classics—Pleasley.
"Barker," for Mathematics—Coghlan. Proxime accessit—Pleasley.
"Lithgow," for the best student in the second year—Backhouse.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Third year—Pleasley.
Second year—Kelly, Hynes.
First year—Hurst, Butler, Robertson (Levey Scholarship).

The Dean handed the above list to the Chancellor, and presented the successful candidates, to whom the Chancellor awarded the prizes.

The Dean next read the names of intending graduates in arts, law, and medicine. There were nine candidates for the B.A. degree, six for the M.A. degree, three for LL.B., and one for M.B. The names were as follows:—

B.A.	M.A.	LL.B.	M.B.
R. Sly	Cooper	Gilchrist	J. Barrett
Dargin	Faithfull	Roseby	
Rutledge	Garrick	J. D. Sly	
G. Sly	Quirk		
Kemp	White		
Montague	Yeomans		
Rennie			
Liddell			
O'Connor.			

The candidates were duly admitted in the accustomed form by the Chancellor. As the graduates retired to their seats they were loudly cheered.

At the end of the more important part of the ceremonies, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, the Registrar of the University, read from his chair, according to custom, the names of the benefactors of the University.

The Chancellor (the Hon. Edward Deas Thomson, C.B.) then rose, and, stepping forward, spoke as follows:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—

Before entering on any other subject, I desire to express my thanks to the Senate for the honour they have conferred upon me by my election as Chancellor for the third time, and for a further period of three years. (Cheers.) It will be my anxious endeavour to show my high appreciation of that honour by promoting, in every way in my power, and to the best of my ability, as I hope I have always hitherto done, the important interests of this great institution. (Renewed cheers.) I have already served as Chancellor for a period of six years; in addition to which I previously performed the duties of that office for a year and a half, during the absence of the late Chancellor in England. I am the more gratified by this mark of the consideration of the Senate because I am aware that amongst its members they might have chosen some one who, from academical training and superior classical knowledge, might be considered better entitled than myself to this distinction.

The number of degrees conferred by this University since its foundation is 217, of which number 125 went through the required curriculum during three years, and obtained the degree of B.A.; 61 were admitted to the degree of M.A., ten of whom, being graduates of British Universities, passed after examination, as required by the Constitution Act of the University. Thirteen were admitted to the degree of LL.B., six to that of LL.D., six to the degree of M.B., and three to that of M.D. Three students obtained the degree of B.A. without having attended the full course of lectures. In two cases, the candidates were allowed credit for terms kept in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and in one, exemption from attendance on lectures was allowed under special circumstances.

The number of degrees conferred upon the regular students of this University since its first establishment is 198.* This is considerably in excess of the number conferred by the University of Melbourne since its commencement on its own regular students, which in a recent address of the Vice-Chancellor is put down at 136, exclusive of 164 admitted *ad eundem gradum*, without examination, from other Universities. (Loud cheers.) I mention the fact in order to correct an erroneous impression, very generally prevalent, that the number of graduates who have been *regularly* trained in the Melbourne University greatly exceeds the number so trained in this University. But it is only fair to add that the Sydney University was established two years before that of Melbourne. (Renewed applause.)

The number of students who matriculated at the commencement of the present academic year is fourteen, all of whom will attend the professorial lectures. Of the above, three obtained the distinction of scholarships.

I have much pleasure in stating, that the Public Examinations, first established under the auspices of the University in 1868, appear to grow in public favour and estimation. (Applause.) I feel confident that they will continue to prove, as they hitherto have done, highly advantageous to the community, as a means of improving the teaching in the schools generally in the colony, and as a test, which will be universally accepted, of proficiency in the subjects for which certificates are granted. The number of candidates who presented themselves during the past year, for the Public Examinations, was forty-four—of these nine passed the senior, and twenty-seven the junior examination. The total number who have obtained certificates up to the present time is eighty-two—thirty of which were for the senior and fifty-two for the junior examination. (Cheers.) At the request of several teachers, examinations were held in Goulburn, West Maitland, and Tenterfield, under the supervision of the respective Police Magistrates. The facilities thus afforded for the local examination of schools, will, it is confidently believed, tend largely to increase the number of candidates in the present year. Indeed intimation has been received from many of the other country districts, that they will avail themselves of the advantages thus held out. A change has been made in the by-law which fixes sixteen years as the limit of age for candidates, at the junior examinations. This change was rendered necessary by the proposal made by the Senate to their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, that candidates for articles of clerkship should be required to pass the junior examination. It is obvious that this limit could not in such cases be preserved. It was further agreed by the Judges that the proper steps should be adopted to obtain an Act of the Legislature to enable articled clerks, who passed the senior examination, to be admitted as attorneys at the end of four years, instead of five as at present. (Cheers.)

I have the satisfaction to announce that the Senate have determined to extend the advantages of the Public Examinations to female candidates. (Enthusiastic cheering.) It appears that a similar regulation has been for some time past in successful operation in England. Public examinations of female candidates were held last year in no less than nineteen of the principal towns, under the auspices of the University of Cambridge, and lectures were delivered there for their special instruction. It is hoped that the extension of the Public Examinations to the higher class of schools for girls in this colony may produce the same emulation amongst them, and the same improvement in the pupils, which has unquestionably resulted from their operation in the Grammar Schools for boys.

In my last address I informed you that an offer had been made by the Senate to the Government to undertake the examinations for the Public Service, and it was then suggested that the regulations for the Public Examinations might with some modification be made available for the purpose. (Cheers.) The subject it appears is still under the consideration of the Government; but as the Legislative Assembly has lately affirmed the principle that all candidates for public employment shall be required, previously to their appointment, to submit to some satisfactory test of their qualifications, it is probable that the question may ere long be finally settled. (Applause.)

An application was made to the Government in November last, by the committee of the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, for the portion of land which has been reserved as the site for a Wesleyan College in the University grounds. (Cheers.) The Minister for Lands having referred the question to the Senate for their opinion and advice, it was resolved, that if it be ascertained on inquiry by the Government that the Wesleyan body had abandoned all intention to establish a college within the University, the Senate would be prepared to approve of the appropriation of a portion, not exceeding twelve acres, of the land originally intended for that body, to the use of the proposed new hospital; on condition that the hospital should be of a general character, that it should be open to the University to establish a medical school in connection with it, and that the residue of the land should be reserved as a site for the erection of buildings for such medical school. It was further stipulated, that the plans and elevations for the buildings, and for laying out the grounds, should be submitted for the approval of the Senate; and that proper provision be made for the sewerage of the hospital. The Government was apprised of the above decision on the 21st November last, but no reply has since been received to that communication.

In connection with this subject, I ought perhaps to mention that the Council of St. Andrew's College made application to the Senate in December last, for a suitable site for the erection of the proposed college buildings, but suggested that an alteration should be made in the division of the land set apart in the University grounds for the Presbyterian and Wesleyan bodies respectively. The decision upon this application has necessarily been suspended until the receipt of a reply from the Government respecting the site for the Prince Alfred Hospital.

At the instance of the Senate, a bill has lately been introduced into the Legislative Assembly to enable them to confer degrees in certain specified cases without examination. This is a measure, which, as explained in my last address, is considered highly desirable for the best interests of the University; and I hope, therefore, that it may be passed into law without much further delay. (Applause.)

I have the satisfaction to state, that the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have consented to accept the matriculation examination of the Sydney University as fulfilling the conditions of the Medical Council in respect to preliminary education. (Cheers.) But as the Government has not yet seen fit to comply with the application of the Senate for the necessary funds to enable them to establish a medical school in connection with the University, it has not been possible to adopt any further measures for that purpose.

Sir Alexander Grant, the learned Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in the very able and eloquent address which he delivered at the opening of the session of 1869-70, has made a suggestion which seems worthy of attentive consideration. He has proposed that the examinations for degrees might be conducted jointly by the four Universities of Scotland, so as to bring the students of the different Universities into competition with each other, and to give the greatest publicity and *eclat* to those who should be successful. (Cheers.) I hope the day may come when a similar arrangement may be effected with the University of Melbourne, and any other that may be established within a convenient distance. The emulation which would thus be produced between the *alumni* of each could scarcely fail to lead to improving results. We have already our athletic games and sports in which the different colonists of the Australian group compete, and why should they not compete also in more noble matters requiring intellectual capacity? Of course this can only be done with the concurrence of the other Universities. It may perhaps be thought expedient sooner or later to seek that concurrence, but I am unable at present to speak authoritatively on the subject, as I have not yet brought it under the consideration of the Senate.

I have endeavoured on former occasions to impress upon the minds of the students of this University the extreme diffidence with which the authors of some of the greatest literary and scientific achievements have regarded their own productions. I will now mention a remarkable instance of this kind, which has lately been recalled to my memory. The great poet Virgil was so dissatisfied with his splendid epic poem the Æneid, that, by his last will, he ordered it to be burnt. This order was fortunately not obeyed; and one of the finest literary works ever produced in any age or in any language has been preserved to the nations of the world. The Æneid, as is well known has continued during many generations to serve as one of the most valuable text books in every educational and academical institution where the ancient classics are taught; and so it will be, I feel confident, for all time to come. The Emperor Augustus, who knew that his reputation in after ages would chiefly depend upon what had been written of him by his contemporary poets, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, took especial care to prevent the destruction of the Æneid. He was himself no mean poet, for he composed, on the occasion to which I have referred, some fine verses, which showed the horror and regret with which he contemplated the loss which the literary world would have sustained if Virgil's last wishes had been complied with—

> Ergone supremis potuit vox improba verbis
> Tam dirum mandare nefas, ergo ibit in ignes,
> Magnaque doctiloqui morietur musa Maronis. (Cheers.)

We are told that Virgil was a man of a mild and modest character. Such was the veneration entertained for him at Rome, that on one occasion when he entered the theatre, after some of his verses had been recited, the whole audience rose to receive him with acclamation—an honour which was then only accorded to the Emperor. He frequently escaped, blushing, from the crowds that ran to greet him. This simplicity of character, as Voltaire has observed, in a brief but interesting sketch of his life and writings, made him the delight of his friends, accords well with genius, and seems to be given to the truly great to soften envy.

I am sure that the contemplation of so great, and at the same time so amiable a character, must prove not only interesting but instructive to the students of this University, and calculated to lead to reflections of an improving tendency, teaching them to estimate at their proper value any attainments or ability which they may suppose themselves to possess. But in proportion as they feel the vast distance which must ever separate them from the acquirement of such literary glory as has been universally accorded to this great author throughout so many generations, they ought to exert themselves to show their appreciation of the inestimable advantages which they may now obtain by a diligent and faithful prosecution of their studies in this University. (Loud Cheers.)

Dr. Badham, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: Mr. Chancellor,—First let me congratulate the Senate, the graduates, and all other members of the University, together with all its friends and supporters, upon seeing you once more presiding over this solemnity. Next, I would fain congratulate you, as I am sure you congratulate yourself, upon being able to illustrate this, your third chancellorship, by an act which is full of grace and full of promise; the fair tree that was planted in your first period of office has borne a yet fairer fruit in your third. When I first arrived in this colony I found you far advanced in the scheme of public examinations; but few years have passed, and you are now ready to extend that scheme to female candidates. The stir that prevails in the world about the education of women ought not to be left out of sight by those envious and foreboding speculators about the future, who sometimes seem to hint that we are upon the eve of another period of barbarism like that (though less in degree) in which the Roman Empire was involved. But let us only remember that universal consent, in which all now join, for upholding the dignity of woman, a dignity both moral and intellectual, and he will presently take heart of grace and say—"A nobler chivalry than that which softened the darkness of the middle ages will prevent the return of that darkness upon mankind." As an academical body, we shall be called upon one day or another to deal still more closely with the question of the academical rights of the ladies. (Cheers.) Whether ladies should be admitted to degrees is a question which will be viewed differently according to men's different notions about the meaning and purpose of a degree. The old intention in conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts was to certify the fitness of that kind of graduate to undertake the teaching of others. Viewed in this way, there is no reason why they should not partake of the privilege, and the apparent anomaly of the word bachelor melts away before the focus of etymology; for an academic bachelor is but a copy of the feudal title of bas-chevalier, or knight of low degree; and if Spenser saw no impropriety in placing Britomartis alongside of the Red Cross Knight, and Sir Guyon, and Sir Calidore amid the chivalry of Fairy Land, why should we not dub ladies with our academic knighthood? (Cheers.) But leaving this problem to be solved in your next chancellorship, it may be as well to inform the ladies that there is nothing in our statutes to prevent their attendance at University lectures; and I am sure that we shall all be glad of the opportunity of repaying them in kind for those many lectures, chiefly upon moral subjects, for which we remain their thankful debtors. (Cheers.) I speak thus lightly upon these subjects because they do not immediately concern us; but the measure which you have officially announced is one upon which no person would be tempted to think or speak lightly who thinks of the place in which he stands, of the audience which he is addressing, or the interests involved in his subject. The institution of public examinations was a proof that the University of Sydney did not confine its efforts to the education of its own matriculated members, but was ready to help and encourage all the youth of this colony; and now it avows its sympathy with the young women of this colony, who, hearing of the noble fields of labour which the female mind has opened for itself in Europe, are animated with the desire of following the example of their sisters; with the struggling governess, who desires some better testimonial of her own fitness than the paltry certificates of employers, perhaps her inferiors in knowledge, and who would be glad to overawe the criticism of vulgar gossip by an appeal to the judgment of a University; with the frank-hearted and bright-eyed native schoolgirl, whether her parents be rich or poor, whether born in a Sydney mansion or in the hut of a free selector. (Cheers.) And we shall not only enable women to improve themselves, but to be the cause of improvement in others. The painstaking sister will rouse the emulation of her brother; the governess with well-attested acquirements will influence the lukewarm parents; the educated mothers of hereafter will prize the boon of education which this colony offers in her University and her Public schools. As for the public examinations, not only will the candidates increase in number through the addition of the other sex, but the false shame and the timidity which have deterred so many youths from presenting themselves, and so many parents from exposing their boys to the risks and buffets of the ordeal, will be shamed away by the gentle courage of more tender competitors. Who can doubt that by the offer which you have just now proclaimed, the Senate has shown that it is resolutely bent upon being useful, and has proved to the public that it is intent upon extending the advantages of the University to all; and that by acting thus, they have deepened the moral foundations of this University, and adorned it with an architecture of public spirit more august and more imperishable than the building in which we are assembled. The Senate of this University has shown that perfect intelligence of its proper functions which gives me encouragement to believe that it sees how much yet remains to be done in this direction. Whether it be by the formation of evening classes, or by the constitution of a literary guild which will give to many obscure men of culture, who are now neglected as individuals in this colony, the confidence of numbers and united strength—to match your Latin quotation, Mr. Chancellor, with another—

> "Defendit numerus junctaeque umbone phalanges,"—

no efforts must be neglected. (Cheers.) I hope that in addition to the scheme of which you have heard, which is not dead, though some people have thought that it was because I have not cared to speak about it, that we may adopt some plan which will succeed in bringing about me all that is intellectual, or would fain be so, in this city of Sydney. I have a few observations to make upon these public examinations. You have already mentioned, Mr. Chancellor, the number of the candidates at our last examination, and you have alluded to the pleasing fact that among those who did themselves most credit by their answers, were the pupils of the Public school at Goulburn. We must all be glad to do honour to a good schoolmaster connected with one of our Public schools, for the Public schools should be taught to look on this as something more than a friendly institution; and, for this reason, you will be glad to hear that in one of our most considerable towns, the centre of a rich district, the money at this moment is being raised to found a scholarship for the best pupil of their Public school, and this scholarship will be in the form of a sum of money, which will go a great way towards maintaining at the University the scholars on whom from time to time it shall be conferred. But, to return to my subject, and to a less pleasing part of it. It will not be amiss if I allude to some of the branches of knowledge in which the candidates, as a body, did not give us all the satisfaction we hoped for. Many of them appeared to have learned their English history from a very meagre outline—I should conjecture from an inscription on a single block of stone; and this block of stone, at some period or other, must have been broken into fragments, which fragments were put together again, not quite in the order in which they originally stood. This will account at once for the scantiness of the details, and for a certain confusion of the different epochs which some of the accounts presented. In the geography, both preliminary and special, there were some lamentable instances of children lost in the bush; and if these errers and strayers had been obliged to ask their way in the French language, I am very much afraid that they would have had but a poor chance of finding it. But the subject in which one would have expected the greatest proficiency was the very one in which serious failure was the most general. I am sorry to say that I am alluding to the English language. And this would be a splendid opportunity for breaking out into encomiums on that tongue but that it looks like foppery to pay compliments to one's mother tongue; and what if, perchance, I should praise her at the expense of her notions of propriety, or in violation of her rules; if, on pretence of serenading her, I should break down her fences and trample upon her choicest borders. There are some persons who would have the capacity, and a very great multitude who would have the wish to turn my misdoings to account. But I will dwell on another topic, the great danger to which our language has been exposed since the beginning of the age of cheap literature, public meetings, speech makings, and speech reportings without number; there are so many people who have so much to say upon so many subjects, and are in such a hurry to say it, that the spring from which they draw their words is like the margin of a lake thronged with a herd of cattle, who, in the eagerness of their thirst and the impetuosity of their tramplings, turn the sweet and clear element into mud. Or we may compare the change to which a language is exposed by necessary uses to that of a stream flowing past a busy town, helping many a craft and ministering to the convenience of all, but at the expense of its own purity. To behold it in its true nature we must go upwards, and nearer to the source; and so, to enjoy pure English, we must go back from the present time. Whether in England or in its colonies, if we wish to preserve our language, we must see that it be properly taught; and for this purpose we must encourage the reading of its purest models—a thing everywhere shamefully neglected; for it is not the grammarian in his study who can preserve a language from pollution and decay. The language of a people can have no other guardian but the people itself. Make our boys and girls familiar with the great masters of English, and when they grow up they will resent the innovations which the conceit of originality or slovenliness of popularity are always striving to foist upon us. There are many things which a person may teach under the supposition that he is teaching English, which are at best accessories, and take up the time which had better be bestowed upon the essential study. The etymology of words, for instance, when carried outside of the confines of the language itself, into Saxon or Latin roots, a very curious and interesting; but it is not properly the study of English. Allied, especially if he has the advantage of learning either French or Latin, and still more if he adds German to one or both of them, may be able to trace back words to their origin and yet be but a sorry scholar in his mother tongue. The celebrated Professor F. D. Maurice once imparted to me his experience in the English language. The staple was a great one, and the standard high—so high, that familiarity with Shakespeare was reckoned on as a matter of course. One candidate came before him for his viva voce trial, and was asked what he thought of the character of Desdemona. It soon came out that he did not remember who she was. The professor then tried Imogen, and with the same result; then he began to ply him with other personages and with the plots of various plays, but it was to no purpose. In vain did the inquirer press the siege; the candidate remained impregnable in his ignorance, whereupon there ensued a parley. Had he ever read Shakespeare? Oh, yes; he had read him from beginning to end, but he had studied him entirely with a view to the Archaic words in that author. (Laughter.) Now, if we make this worthy a present of his *archaic*, which he would be doubtless sorry to lose, we may keep the remainder as a valuable caution not to fritter away time over curiosities, while we neglect the living thoughts embodied in living words, which alone make an author worth reading. Then again a learner may bestow a great deal of time upon what is called grammatical analysis, and go through page after page of prose and verse with no other object than that of extracting the subject and predicate; or he may be inured to the operation of naming every part of speech and spend many an hour in muttering, over each sentence in succession, that dismal incantation called parsing—(laughter)—or he may be taught still higher flights, and know how to ticket with would be scientific names every species of adverb and conjunction, as if they were so many beetles in a collection. Now I am very far from denying that boys and girls should know their parts of speech, and should be able to point them out as occurring in any given sentence. It is also essential that they should distinguish the subject in a sentence from that which is said of it. But when this is once learnt (and in how few lessons it may be acquired) it is a loss of power and a waste of time to insist upon the continual humdrum repetition of that which is already known when there is something yet behind requiring all the teacher's energy, and all the teacher's attention—namely, the English language itself. The knowledge of the force and propriety of words can only be gained by observation of them *in situ*—that is, by continual and well-directed reading. The choice of suitable expressions, clearness of arrangement, method in statement, must all be gained by practice. You learn to play upon a language as you learn to play upon an instrument. To touch the right note, to observe the right intervals and the right accents, are matters of "slow endeavouring art;" and to play upon that marvellous instrument, which has been hallowed by the fingers of many hundred masters, and mellowed by centuries of success, is a thing only granted to continual exercise. Our youth should be made to write their own thoughts, to express what they have been reading, or what they have been told; to fill up the blanks purposely left here and there in some good English composition; and after they have acquired readiness of inditing, they should be exercised in readiness of spelling. When classical schoolmasters are put upon defending their vocation, they say, and say truly, that teaching Latin is an excellent mode of teaching English. But do they always remember their defence when they are busied about that which they have defended? Do they prove the sincerity of their championship by making every Latin lesson a means of progress in the mother tongue? Do they always remember that there is a dog English as well as a dog Latin:—nay, that the former is the more dangerous beast of the two, as we should not care so much to avoid a dead dog as a living dingo? Well, in our public examinations we shall give due credit for etymology and for grammar, but we shall not rest satisfied with these, especially where honours are concerned, unless they are crowned by sensible and careful English composition. There is a subject upon which I feel it my duty to touch before I sit down; but I approach it with the utmost reluctance. Let me see if I can sweeten it with a classical allusion. When Homer made one of his heroes compare the number of the Greeks with the number of the Trojans, he makes him say that if the Greeks were divided into so many troops of banqueters, and the several Trojans were told off to be cup-bearers at the rate of one to each company, many of the Greeks would be without any cup-bearer at all. The cupbearers are the students of the University of Sydney; the banqueters the students of the University of Melbourne. We may console ourselves with saying that we examine as many for degrees in arts as they do; and the students will of course say, that one New South Welshman is worth ever so many Victorians—not as cricketers, of course, but as critics; but here is the painful fact that, for every one that is brought in contact with University teaching here, there are ten at Melbourne. (Loud cheers.) I will not shut my eyes to this fact, nor shrink from pointing it out through any fear of being thought indiscreet or disloyal. The real folly—a folly almost amounting to treason in such a case as this—is silence; for it is only through a wholesome sense of shame that we shall be moved to do away with this reproach. But the remedy is in our own hands. In Melbourne the State created and endowed a University, and now makes that University the avenue to public employment. With us the University is an avenue to little or nothing. In Melbourne, what was formerly Government patronage has become the storehouse of prizes for industry and knowledge, and when I ask why should it not be so here, I do it without the presumption of offering political advice, or indeed of dealing with a political question. I look at the matter solely as it regards education. As an old Examiner for the Indian Civil Service I can bear witness that that experiment which has now been applied to other services, was in the opinion of all concerned—Commissioners and Secretaries and Examiners year after year—perfectly successful. Even the old Indians who were so bitterly opposed to it were at last forced to confess, that the men who went out were just the same kind of men as to manners and character, but with more culture, and with more information. But if the Government cannot see its way to downright competitive examinations I can only hope that the test to be introduced may be as near to the competitive one as possible; that the placing of the candidate by the examiners, if it is not everything, may be yet something towards the placing the applicant for office; that the Government will not be satisfied with a low test—with such a test as will do for a copying clerk; for a youth that is only fit to be a copying clerk, and aspires no further, is not fit to be that; and more especially I would beg and pray that the engine may be so contrived that, if in process of time, the competitive system in its integrity (I use the word integrity almost with the intuition of a pun) shall be thought desirable, just a turn or two will suffice to adapt the old machinery to its new purpose. For the highest or competitive standard, there are our University lectures by way of preparation, and our B.A. examination by way of test. For any other standard, our public examinations will, I feel confident, be found fair and suitable. The introduction of studious habits will have the same good effect upon the youth of Sydney at large as we find that it has on the junior members of this University. And whoever sneers at the possibility of introducing a taste for culture amongst them is simply sneering away one of the most important means of Australian advancement, and either betrays his ignorance of what is going on in the most civilised nations of Europe, or undervalues the capacity of our own youth, for which I leave them to deal with him. That prevailing humour, or sentiment, or opinion, which is described in modern language as a "tone," is the cause of much evil or of much good among the youth of a country; and to improve this, it is not necessary that we should gain the greater number to the right side. A small nucleus of serious and energetic young men, who shall be strong enough to raise themselves above the prevailing cant without taking refuge in cant of another description, will soon influence the rest. Many of us may have witnessed the manner in which a taste for athletic sports and vigorous training has superseded indolence and luxury; and in the same manner the habit of thoughtful reading and rational conversation, beginning with a few, may in time leaven the greater number. There were two famous Grecian colonies, which flourished within a short distance of each other, called Sybaris and Crotona. In the former they were wholly given to pleasure, in the latter they worshipped nothing so much as strength. The Sybarites, of course, fell before the Crotonians, and left nothing behind them but a name which became proverbial for sloth and weakness; but their conquerors did nothing very considerable for history to record. And yet they had once an opportunity, if old tales are to be trusted, of becoming the greatest republic that the world has seen. They had a Senate of philosophers, at once a Parliament and a University, their Ministers were professors, and their Chief Magistrate and Chancellor in one was Pythagoras himself. Now, I do not propose this Constitution here, because it might be attended with some inconvenience. But if our young men, after having discovered that vigour and endurance are more dignified than self-indulgence, would make the further discovery that strength of intellect is a nobler thing than strength of limb, if they made this an intellectual commonwealth, they would abolish all those causes of weakness and disunion which will never decay of themselves till they have destroyed the body which they infect. What we have to contend against is not merely dissipation or idleness, but it is the cynical spirit which chuckles at the sight of any earnest pursuit as a delusion from which itself is free. And when this cynical spirit is united to wealth and to social position, it becomes quite aristocratic in its imperturbable calmness, and is not ashamed to look even upon genius itself as something created for the amusement of its dainty leisure. Would to God that out of the young men of Sydney who are untainted with this conceit it were possible to form a chosen band who should meet this vulgar contempt with a disdain that is not vulgar, and present to the world the contrast between the dignity of a student and the insolence of those who ape the refuse of European manners. Sooner or later we must have evening classes for this purpose; but a great step will be the encouragement of our public examinations; greater a hundredfold now that the sex, whose privilege it is, by their trust and reliance upon us, to call forth the sense of what is worthiest in us, are now invited to share in our intellectual efforts and our intellectual triumphs. (Cheers.) When I look around upon this colony and consider what it wants, though it may not be always duly conscious of the want, I feel that this University was not founded one day too soon. We want schoolmasters for the primary and secondary schools, and my friend, Dr. Smith, is deeply sensible of the advantage of having graduates to fill those higher places in the Public schools from which he desires that future inspectors should be chosen; and if we want graduate teachers, why should we import them at a risk, when we can make them with a certainty? We cannot expect that all who would fain do so will be able to come from the distant parts of this colony to attend our lectures; but why should not some of our most distinguished students do the same work in distant centres which we are doing here? Nay, what should hinder some native scholar, perhaps one of those who are now listening to me, from setting before himself as the object of his ambition and the end of his studies that chair which at no distant day I must cease to fill? Lest you should be tempted to wish that the day were already come, I will cease to importune this brilliant assembly with my longings. They are all summed up in one wish—That this great national monument may continue to grow in the affections of the people that raised it, and in usefulness to them and their children. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency, who, on rising, was received with continued applause, said: I cannot help expressing the gratification I feel at being present at the annual commemoration of this University. It seems to me, that I need not now occupy much of your time. You have had addresses both from the Chancellor and from the learned Professor who has just sat down, upon all those subjects that are most appropriate and useful on such an occasion as the present. But there is one single point upon which I wish to say a few words; although in this I have been somewhat anticipated by the previous speaker. I could wish that the number of matriculated students and undergraduates in the Sydney University was much greater than it is. (Cheers.) I am aware that it is not fair to compare the number of undergraduates in the Sydney University—which, if I am not mistaken, is fifty—with the larger number in the Melbourne University, which I believe rather exceeds two hundred. Because, as has already been explained, for certain reasons which exist in the colony of Victoria, and do not exist in the colony of New South Wales, many persons become matriculating students at Melbourne who have no wish, probably, to seek degrees in the University. Still, at the same time, when I consider the very large increase of population in this colony—which will be shown by the census which is to be taken to-morrow—it is not too much to say, or to hope for, that the number in future years, and in years not very far off, will considerably increase, and that there will be 150 or 200 graduates in this University. (Cheers.) I do not think that that is asking too much, or expecting too much. I hope that as the population increases, the benefits to be derived from this University will become more appreciated by the people of New South Wales. I will not trouble you with any further remarks upon the subject, but merely conclude by expressing the deep interest I feel in the success of the Sydney University. (Applause.)

The gownsmen then gave three cheers for His Excellency, three more for the Chancellor, and three times three for the Professors.

The proceedings then terminated shortly before 2 o'clock.

* Exclusive of the 164 graduates admitted from other Universities, and also who possessed the required qualifications, and passed the examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

The following estates were sequestrated:—

Henry Braden, of Sydney, late of Bombala, hawker. Liabilities, £436 7s. 0d. Assets, £182 5s. 3d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Charles Henry Manton, of Bourke-street, Sydney, gasfitter. Liabilities, £217 10s. 3d. Assets, £10. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 3rd April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Jabez Buckman, special, for examination of a witness; [illegible] and Ballard v. Lewis Gordon, adjourned hearing of rule nisi for compulsory sequestration from the 29th ultimo.

Monday, 3rd April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Isaac Dawson, first or only meeting, at Goulburn, at 11 a.m. Robert Higgins, first or only meeting, at Braidwood, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, 4th April—Before the District Commissioners: John Charles Tisdell, first or only meeting, at Port Macquarie, at 11 a.m. Walter Reakes, first or only meeting, at Dubbo, at 11 a.m. Thomas Watson, first or only meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m. William Beeson, first or only meeting, at Wagga Wagga, at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, 5th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Mary Parkinson, first or only meeting; Samuel Elliott, first or only meeting; Solomon Marsh, first or only meeting; Richard Henry Shaw, first or only meeting; Charles Pritchard, first or only meeting; Robert Muriel, first or only meeting; Thomas Delohery, first or only meeting; Cornelius Riordan, first or only meeting; Daniel Buckley, third meeting; Thomas Sullivan and William Tindale, first meeting; James Gilroy, adjourned single from the 22nd ultimo; Thame, Walker, and Co., adjourned special for proof of debts from the 22nd ultimo.

Wednesday, 5th April—Before the District Commissioners: William Cooper, third meeting at Tenterfield, at 11 a.m. William Frederick Ewington, first or only meeting at Deniliquin, at 11 a.m. Roderick M'Leod, first or only meeting at Tenterfield, at 11.30 a.m.

Friday, 7th April (Good Friday).—Holiday.
Saturday, 8th April.—Holiday.
Monday, 10th April.—Holiday.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner; Augustus Wells, second, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 4th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Frost, Thomas Wynne Knight, James Willard Lowe, Daniel Hall, John William Sansome, Alfred Johnson, Gilbert Tom [illegible] Parsons, adjourned from the 28th February; Henry Harper, adjourned from the 7th March last; Robert [illegible], Thomas Dawes, John David Fotheringham, adjourned from the 29th ultimo.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Mary Waters, William John Goodman, George Crossman, Michael Kearney, Joseph Berman, Richard Thame (firm of Thame and Walker), and separate estate of Richard Thame. John Jennings, Joseph West, tertius, adjourned, from the 21st ultimo.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 6th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner. Motions: In re James Madden, application to release estate from sequestration. In re Edward Elliott, application to release estate from sequestration. Compulsory Sequestration—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank v. Joseph [illegible]. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation. 1st. Estate of Benjamin Derrett, second plan dividend, 1s 4 13-32d. in £ on concurrent proofs. 2nd. Estate of separate estate of William Walker, of the firm of Richard Thame and William Walker, dividend of 3s. 3¼d per £ on concurrent proofs, and preferent debts in full. 3rd. Estate of John White, first dividend of 4s. 5¾d. in £. 4th. Estate of Maria Moss, first dividend of 6s 11 8-32 in £ on four preferent proofs, and 20s. (in all) payable on one proof for rent. 5th. Estate of John Ford, an account current only, showing the disposal of the realised assets. Chief Clerk to hand in a list of estates, six months or more under sequestration, in which no account current and plan of distribution have been filed, or further time given for that purpose.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Mayor, with Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

Eleven persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 6s., some for drunkenness and others for riotous behaviour.

Seven prisoners were discharged.

The Roster.—Monday, April 3: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Pearce, and Vickery. Tuesday, 4: Messrs. [illegible], Macintosh, Evans, Raphael, and Kippax. Wednesday, 5: Messrs. Renwick, Day, Hughes, and Curran. Thursday, 6: Messrs. Love, Thompson, Birrell, Smithers, and Penfold. Friday, 7: Messrs. Pinhey, Oatley, Caraher, R. Campbell, and E. Chapman. Saturday, 8: Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Evans and Braillat.

Five persons were fined for drunkenness.

Frederic Dwyer v. John Bidell was a wages case, in which an order was made for the payment of 10s. 8d. and 4s. 10d. costs.

The Roster.—Monday, April 3: Messrs. J. Curran, J. B. Smithers, C. T. Gedye, A. Thompson, J. A. Tait. Tuesday: Messrs. Foott, G. Renwick, R. A. Cameron, S. Dickinson. Wednesday: Messrs. M. F. Josephson, T. Leaton, J. Evans, M. Lowy, E. P. Richardson. Thursday: Messrs. J. A. Tait, J. G. Raphael, C. St. Julian, W. Day. Friday: Messrs. J. Kettle, T. Spence, G. Thornton. Saturday: Mr. W. Day.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

Mr. John Orr, Chairman of the Wine Committee of the late Board of Agriculture in Victoria, has received the following letter from Mr. Verdon, C.B.:—

8, Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street,
Westminster, S.W., January 27, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th December last, informing me that the Wine Committee of the Board of Agriculture have determined to send a quantity of Australian wine to England to be tested, and requesting me to obtain the opinion of competent judges upon it.

It will give me very great pleasure to comply with your request, and I will spare no pains to have the wine tested under the most favourable conditions, and by persons whose judgment will be of some practical value to the wine producers of Victoria.

I have already availed myself of such opportunities as I have been able to command of making the Australian wines known in England, and I wish I were in a position to say that they are making as much progress in English consumption as I think they deserve. The cheap wines of France, Greece, and Hungary have obtained a strong hold in this country. They are prescribed by physicians, recognised by the wine merchants, and asked for by their customers, but the Australian wines are always treated as unusual and experimental, and the great uncertainty in the quality of various kinds, and even in different lots of the same kind, makes it very difficult for the wine merchants to recommend them.

Messrs. Leigh and Appenrodt, of the City, have purchased the produce of the Auldana vineyards of South Australia for some years, and are advertising them largely; but I doubt if they are satisfied with the result. It is only in the summer that the light wines are largely consumed in this country, and then a combination of circumstances is against those of Australia.

The continental wines are very cheap, they are well known, and they are greatly favoured by the French treaty. Light claret, which is thought good enough for ordinary consumption in the London clubs, can be had for 15s. per dozen, while the Australian wine is from 30s. to 40s. per dozen. I have no doubt whatever that it is far better than the cheap continental wines; but until you can confidently say that all the Australian wine offered may be relied on for evenness of flavour and quality, it will be impossible to secure its general acceptance.

You must not be disappointed if you do not receive a report of the samples sent home for some time afterwards. It would be most injudicious to ask for opinions upon them until they are quite fit for trial, and it may be necessary to keep them for some time to make them so. Some of the best Australian wine I have ever seen is that produced by Mr. Francis, at Sunbury. Some of this wine reached me some time ago, and Messrs. Bligh and Harbottle, through whom I received it, and who are excellent judges, advised that it should not be opened for at least a year.

I will not, however, trust to my own opinion as to this, although I am sure that it would be well to wait until summer. The difference between the same wine tasted in summer and in winter is so great as to seem like a difference in kind, and as Australian wines will be mostly consumed in the hot weather, I think it will be expedient to put off our trial until then. I have already suggested to the hon. the Chief Secretary that a joint application from the Australian Governments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the duties now imposed upon Australian wines might have some effect. At present the scale operates against Australia and in favour of France.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Geo. Verdon, Agent-General.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, April 1.)

THE Winefred has arrived from London. She started with four Hereford cattle—two for Muswellbrook, and two for the Clarence River. Those destined for the Clarence are dead, and one of Mr. White's, the cause being the FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. What will be done with the survivor is not certain. At present it is not allowed on shore. We are sorry to see the appearance of anything that may check the importation of pedigree stock to this colony. We stand in much need of imported stock, and anything that stands in the way of a continuance of importation may be regarded as a calamity. We know very well that the foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, rinderpest, and small-pox in sheep are all more or less prevalent in Great Britain, and that animals coming thence may carry with them the seeds of disease, but the danger has never been brought so home to us as now. We have been talking about the necessity of providing ourselves with a new quarantine Act for cattle as well as sheep; but as yet no barrier of the kind has been placed along our coast line. The danger we suffer will be said to depend very much upon the nature of the disease. For instance, cattle impregnated with rinderpest on being taken on board at Gravesend, would pass through all the stages of the same by the time the vessel reached Madeira. The same might be said of the small-pox. But provided it be correct that the germ of rinderpest, when it is taken inside a beast, immediately finds the conditions essential to its existence, what are we to suppose of the germs that do not effect a lodgment in the stomach? Suppose they are spread about the coats and not transferred to the stomach of any animal on board until after they have landed; or suppose that the animals all die on the passage, and the fodder, which is kept for the sheep becomes affected; or suppose that the sheep retain the spores in their fleeces, and carry them right through the quarantine ground in full vitality. So far as we know, there is no impossibility in this. Our knowledge appears to be limited to the fact that the germs of these diseases are carried a very little way in the air, and need some other medium to convey them from place to place, but as we cannot see them, we are ignorant of the conveyances selected. Various appellations are given to the foot and mouth disease. In Scotland it is known as murrain. In England by the term here applied. It appears as an aphthous eruption in the mouth and on the feet of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses, and even wild animals. Aphtha is usually characterised by mild febrile symptoms, which being highly contagious, is propagated with remarkable rapidity and exactness. Conclusive proofs are adduced of its being communicated through the milk of diseased cows to men. The period of incubation is very short, varying from twenty-four hours to three or four days; and the disease is ushered in by a shivering fit, quickly succeeded by a luxuriant crop of vesicles upon the membrane of the mouth and tongue, between the digits, and upon the teats of female animals. Copious discharge of saliva, mixed with fluid from the ruptured vesicles, takes place from the mouth; and this together with the fluid discharged from the vesicles in other parts charged with animal poison, proves a fruitful and permanent source of the disease. Having investigated into the case, we ascertain that the foot and mouth disease prevailed in the neighbourhood of the point of embarkation, that the disease showed itself within a few days, and that the deaths ensued in the course of a fortnight. It is not generally considered a fatal disease, but it lowers the tone of the system like small-pox, and prepares the way for other attacks. In England, in 1865, the rinderpest was preceded by aphtha. Like many other of such maladies, when it has carried off that property or what not in the blood which enticed it to settle down, it does not appear in the same system a second time, unless that favouring matrix, as we will term it, is again present. The losses in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, and Great Britain from aphtha, have been enormous.

We are informed that the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has settled the principle on which, during the current year, it is prepared to act towards the local societies. To those whose prize schedules contain the offer of £200, one silver and two bronze medals will be given; to societies offering more than £100 and less than £200, one silver and one bronze medal will be given. In cases where the money offered exceeds £50, and does not reach £100, two bronze medals will be given; and to societies who offer £50, or any sum below it, one bronze medal will be given. These medals are to be denominated the Society's Prizes, and are to be given to such special objects as the local society may desire, or the central society direct, the aim being to stimulate effort in those departments of skill where skill is most wanting. This simple expense will involve the society in considerable outlay. It is not, however, the money value of the prizes that is looked at either by the central or the local societies, but the honour of a distinction. These medals are now to be kept only for challenge or extra prizes and prizes offered to affiliated societies. There is no longer an exchangeable value to be given them, nor will it be possible to exchange medals for money, nor money for medals. If the medal is thus used by the society to distinguish the highest merit at their own exhibitions, it may soon attain a rank in the estimation of the local societies altogether irrespective of the value of the material of which it is composed.

The NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA is quietly settling down to work, says the *Australasian*. They have now a council consisting of twenty-five members, and are appointing committees. One committee is charged with getting up an Exhibition in the spring. This affair is likely to come off in October. Success to it whenever it does occur. We presume that it will be intercolonial, to allow of a little fraternisation. The societies of Victoria seem to be bent on crowding all their events into one week. Last week there was a show at New Bridge, Castlemaine, Bacchus Marsh, Sandhurst, Heidelberg, and Ballarat.

We have been requested to afford publicity to the proposed WOOL SCHEDULE of 1872, which has been drawn up in conformity with the recommendations of the committee appointed to deal with this subject at Mr. Mort's luncheon, in January last. It is the desire of the Council of the Agricultural Society to put it forward for the purpose of eliciting the expression of opinion with respect to its provisions; and with this view we give it the place required. The object of the society is, of course, to do what is best to promote the interest of the sheep breeders of the colony; and we shall be glad to receive any communication pointing out the faults and suggesting improvements that may be made in the schedule, or the scale of points.

DISTRICT PRIZES.

1. Mudgee and Merriwa Districts.

(For each of the undermentioned classes two prizes, a silver and a bronze medal will be offered.)

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

2. Western Slopes.

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

3. Coast and Mountainous.

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted.

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

4. Intermediate.

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

5. Salt Bush.

WASHED WOOL.

Clothing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted.

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

GREASY WOOL.

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto

Combing—Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

6. Maiden Prize.

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

INTERCOLONIAL.

7. Challenge Cups.

WASHED WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto, ewes' hoggets, ditto

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto, ram's hoggets, ditto

Ditto—For the most valuable bale, not less than 200 lbs. net, of not more than 100 fleeces, ewes.

Clothing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto, ewes' hoggets, ditto

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto, rams' hoggets, ditto

Ditto, for the most valuable bale not less than 200 lbs. net of not more than 100 fleeces, ewes.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable 12 fleeces, ewes, unskirted

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto 6 fleeces, rams, ditto

Clothing—Ditto ditto ditto 12 fleeces, ewes, ditto

Ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 6 fleeces, rams, ditto.

WASHED WOOL.

For the best got-up bale in the Exhibiton, 200 lbs., washed on sheep's back.

For the best fellmongered bale in the Exhibition, 200 lbs.

Prize, Silver Medal.

8. Champion Prize.

The most valuable 12 fleeces in Exhibition.

9. Challenge Cups.

GREASY WOOL.

Combing—For the most valuable Merino ewe's fleece

Clothing—For the most valuable Merino ewe's fleece.

Prizes—Gold Cups.

NEW EXHIBITION RULES.

1. The exhibits shall be arranged in two divisions:—Combing and Clothing; and these again into two subdivisions:—Washed and Greasy.

2. The exhibits shall be judged by award papers and points.

3. The points and the limits of their values shall, for washed combing and clothing, and for greasy combing and clothing wools be fixed as per award papers, accompanying this.

4. The points for weight shall be at the rate of *one* point for every *ounce* of the average weight per fleece.

5. The points for length shall be at the rate of *one* point for every *sixteenth* of an inch, when stretched.

6. The growth of wool is understood to be for one year and the allowance for the time over or under 365 days shall be *one* point for every *five* days.

7. The waste on greasy wool is left to be determined by the judges, but the average loss in this way will be taken by them at *fifty* per cent.

8. A sample of each of the first prizes in the washed wool shall be submitted to a microscopist for examination as to the diameter of the fibre; and in the case of clothing wools as to the number of imbrications to the inch. The samples to be taken from the shoulder of the fleece.

PARTICULARS OF EXHIBIT.

Number of Exhibit.	Brand.	Age of Wool. No. of days' growth.	Age of Wool. No. of days over 365.	Age of Wool. No. of days under 365.	Age of Sheep.	No. of Fleeces in Exhibit.	Weight. Weight of Exhibit in lbs.	Weight. Average Weight of Fleeces in ozs.	Weight. Deduction for Over-time at one-fifth point per day.	Weight. Addition for Under-time at one-fifth point per day.	Net Average Weight of Fleeces in ozs.

COMBING WASHED WOOL.
Points and their Values.

Of weight at one point for each oz.	Of Natural Qualities. Colour.	Length.	Freeness.	Fineness.	Elasticity.	Softness.	Soundness.	Evenness of Fleece.	Imparted Qualities. Cleanness.	Condition.	Aggregate No. of Points Awarded.	Award.
120	50	80	60	120	80	100	130	130	80	50	1000	

CLOTHING WASHED WOOL.
Points and their Values.

Of weight at one point for each oz.	Of Natural Qualities. Colour.	Density.	Freeness.	Elasticity.	Softness.	Soundness.	Evenness of Fleece.	Imparted Qualities. Cleanness.	Condition.	Aggregate No. of Points.	Award.
120	50	120	120	80	120	130	130	80	50	1000	

COMBING GREASY WOOL.
Points and their Values.

Of weight at one point per oz.	Of Natural Qualities. Colour.	Length.	Freeness.	Fineness.	Elasticity.	Softness.	Soundness.	Evenness of Fleece.	Aggregate No. of Points.	Award.
120	80	20	70	150	160		150	150	1000	

CLOTHING GREASY WOOL.
Points and their Values.

Of weight at one point per oz.	Of Quality. Colour.	Density.	Fineness.	Elasticity.	Softness.	Soundness.	Evenness of Fleece.	Aggregate No. of Points.	Award.
120	80	140	150	80	130	150	150	1000	

COLUMBO ROOT.

THIS plant (*Cocculus palamatus*) belongs to the order Menispermaceæ, and has been long known and esteemed, both in the East Indies and Europe, as a valuable and excellent tonic, and is found to be of singular efficacy in strengthening the fibres of the stomach and bowels, not only in chronic cases, but in cholera, dysentery, and diseases of the alimentary canal. Medical men in all countries where this order of plants is found believe in the powerful action of the roots. It is, however, the fruit to which the most importance attaches; that of "*Anamirta cocculus*" furnishes the dangerous cocculus Indicus seed, in which resides a most venomous principle, and in the pericarp covering it is found the not less formidable alkaloid menispermine. It is used in India for stupifying fish so that they may be captured by the hand, and an ointment made with it is said to be a very efficacious remedy for ringworm. These seeds are a well-known poisonous drug, and are employed to render malt liquor more intoxicating, although perhaps not to the extent they formerly were. *Cocculus crispus* is exceedingly bitter, and is employed in the cure of intermittent fevers—and is said to be as powerful a febrifuge as Peruvian bark. *Cissampelos Pariera* is the Pareir brava, or velvet leaf, of the West India Islands, and Spanish main—the root of which is a well known tonic and diuretic, exercising a specific influence over the mucous membrane lining the urinary passages; and in chronic inflammation of the bladder is said to be of very great importance.

The flowers of these plants are very small and insignificant, generally either yellow or greenish white, not at all striking objects, although the foliage of many is very fine. The majority are climbing plants, growing to a great height, especially *Cocculus Moorei*, which is indigenous to this colony.

Active narcotic and bitter qualities prevail among the species of this order, the former in excess rendering them poisonous, the latter causing them to be regarded as valuable tonics.

Cocculus palmatus is a climbing plant, and diœcious (i.e., male flowers produced on one plant and female flowers on another). The root is composed of a number of fasciculated, fusiforme, fleshy, descending tubers something the shape and size of a very large radish, sometimes as thick as an infant's arm, covered with a brown skin, marked with transverse warts, internally they consist of a deep yellow, scentless, very bitter flesh; stems annual, dying down in the winter like yams and in the full-grown plant covered thickly at the base with longitudinal hairs, which are tipped with a gland. Leaves alternate on the stem, about eight or nine inches across, orbicular in their outline, deeply cordate, and five to seven lobed, hairy on both sides with rather long foot stalks. The flowers are produced on racemose panicles in the axils of the leaves, small, and of a pale green colour. Fruit rather succulent, about the size of a hazel-nut, densely clothed with long spreading hairs, which are tipped with a black gland.

The plant is indigenous to the east coast of Africa, and grows in great abundance near the shores about Mozambique and for some distance inland. The roots are dug up in the dry season; the main stock is not removed, but off-sets from the base are taken of sufficient size, but not too old, as they are then full of fibres, and of little commercial value. Soon after the root is dug up it is cut into slices, strung on cords, and hung up in the shade to dry, and afterwards exposed to the sun for a while. When of good quality it breaks short.

Mr. Telfair introduced the plant into the Mauritius many years ago, through the kindness of Captain Owen, of H.M.S. ship Levien. These were distributed by Mr. Telfair among the various districts of Mauritius and Bourbon from whence they were introduced to this colony, but it is rather uncertain whether there are any plants growing here now. It is a plant that ought to do well in many parts of the colony, as the top dies down in autumn. It delights in a deep sandy loam, where the roots increase rapidly. Several species of cocculus are so remarkably tenacious of life, that if even a large branch is broken off at a considerable distance from the ground the upper part immediately throws out its slender filiform root, which speedily re-establishes the connection with the soil, and preserves the plant.

THE LEAVES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

Our correspondent W. W. contributes the following information on this important subject:—

"As some reference has recently been made to the medicinal properties of our gum leaves, it may be useful to mention the species of the trees particularly indicated. The Tasmanian and Victorian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), which was originally discovered by Labillardiere in Tasmania (Labill. Voy., I., 153 t. 13), and subsequently in Victoria by Dr. F. Von Mueller (Flora Aust., vol. 3, p. 225), yields no less than 12½ fluid ounces of volatile oil from 100 lbs of freshly gathered leaves, and the oil is most important in an industrial point of view from its solvent and illuminating properties. (See catalogue of the Victoria Exhibition for 1861, p. 34.) The medicinal qualities of the oil were first noticed by some Spanish physicians, to whom Dr. F. von Mueller had forwarded seeds of the species. It seems probable that the leaves of our Woollybut (*E. longifolia*), and of our Bloodwood (*E. corymbosa*), contain properties similar to those of *E. globulus*, but they have never been fairly tested, as the leaves forwarded to Victoria for trial were damaged, or had suffered decay before the experiments were instituted. (See Report, pp. 35 and 38, under *E. Woollsii.*) *E. hæmastoma* is our white gum, of which there are two varieties, the one with very small flowers (*E. micrantha*), and the other with the trunk half-barked as blackbut. *E. botryoides* is the bastard mahogany, which may be seen growing in the sandy soil not far from the sea at Manly Beach. *E. viminalis* is the "manna-gum" of the interior, and *E. tereticornis* is the common grey gum or bastard box. With respect to *E. diversicolor*, it is a large kind of blue gum, limited, I believe, to Western Australia. (F. Muell. Frag. 3, p. 131). This was first noticed at King George's Sound by the celebrated R. Brown, and subsequently in other parts of Western Australia by Mr. Oldfield. Our Blue Gum (which, by the way, in some parts of Eastern Australia is called Flooded Gum,) is *E. eugenioides*, which in the *Flora Australiensis*, vol. 3, p. 208, has been unfortunately placed as a variety of *E. piperita*, or the Peppermint. The wood of this gum is very highly esteemed, but our Blue Gum is so different from the Tasmanian and Victorian Blue Gum, care must be taken not to confuse the species.

Mrs. Calvert has lately collected in the neighbourhood of Berrima the interesting orchid *Lyperanthus ellipticus*, which appears to have escaped notice since the days of Cealey. *L. suaveolens* and *L. nigricans* are much more common, and may be collected in the vicinity of Sydney and Parramatta. The same lady also, in a late visit to Manero, found the Rutaceous shrub *Zieria cytisoides*, which some botanists have been disposed to regard as a variety of *Z. Smithii*. It appears, however, to be a distinct species, and is described as such by Mr. Bentham. The writer of these remarks has recently found *Scævola suaveolens* on the mud flats near Duck River, within three miles from Parramatta. This little plant usually occurs near the seacoast, as may be seen by referring to Mr. Bentham's description of the species. He has also found, in marshy places at Cabramatta, the grasses *Helopus annulatus*, and *Arena nervosa*. The latter was supposed to be a valuable oat-grass, but now it is ascertained to be a marsh grass, occurring but sparingly, and differing very little from the species of *Danthonia*. In some respects it resembles *Glyceria fluitans*, a water-grass which has been rather abundant during the late season on the upper part of the Parramatta River

Dr. F. von Mueller has lately come to the conclusion that the climbing orchid, hitherto referred to *Ledgeria* or *Erythrorchis*, is a species of the genus *Crytosia*, which is indigenous in Java. When the Doctor named this orchid in honour of Mr. C. Ledger (Frag. 1, 239), he remarked that it was allied to *Crytosia*, and that in habit, it differed from all other Australian orchids. Should the view now adopted prove correct we shall have another extraordinary instance of the geographical distribution of plants, whereby the vegetation of Australia is connected with that of the Oriental Archipelago. Recent discoveries in Northern Australia have shown the identity of many Australian plants with those of continental India and the adjacent islands; and it seems likely that as our knowledge on this subject, increases, some hundreds of Asiatic plants will appear to be identical with Australian species, or, at all events, so similar as to render it probable that they had one common origin.

GUNPOWDER.

THE following is an extract from an article on our gunpowder supply recently printed in the *Standard*:—There is, however, another and if possible greater evil, which does not appear to have received the attention it deserves, affecting as it does the efficiency of our navy as well as that of our land defences. "We refer to the deficiency which exists in the supply of gunpowder suitable for our heavy guns, and without which, excellent as we know them to be, they become comparatively useless. A report on this subject was made to the War Office in March, 1869, by Colonel Younghusband; and the reason why it has been kept so quiet that, until very lately, no hint of the state of the question has appeared in the papers, is apparent on the most casual glance at its contents. This report shows most clearly that, in the early part of last year, the deficiency in the store of gunpowder required for our land and sea forces amounted to over 200,000 barrels; and further, there did not exist one barrel of powder suitable for our heavy guns, the larger part of powder in store consisting of obsolete descriptions quite unfit for the heavy charges now used. Immediate steps were recommended to be taken with a view to supplying this lamentable deficiency, firstly, by obtaining from private manufacturers service powders in exchange for obsolete and unserviceable descriptions; secondly, by keeping the Government factory at Waltham Abbey fully employed; and, thirdly, by hastening the preparation of machinery suitable for the production of heavy gunpowder. . . . Looking at the urgency of the case, it is only reasonable to suppose that these suggestions would have been at once carried out even by an economical Government. What, then, is our surprise to find that, so far from this being the case, the quantity of powder since received from private manufacturers does not amount to 2000 barrels, and that the factory at Waltham Abbey has not only been working far below its power of production during the whole period, but that the work was actually suspended for the greater part of the summer of 1869, within two months of the date of the report referred to, as if to show Mr. Cardwell's total disregard of consequences in his anxiety to cut down the Estimates. And what is the consequence of this folly? The consumption of powder during the last two years has exceeded the supply to the extent of about 50,000 barrels, so that we are actually at the present moment 250,000 barrels short of our proper supply, and still unprovided with a powder for the heavy ordnance with which our forts ought to be, and our ships are, armed. We are, in fact, worse off than at the commencement of the Crimean war, and what our state was is clearly set forth in Colonel Younghusband's report. Our store of powder was so low, and the producing powers of Waltham Abbey so limited, that very large contracts were hastily entered into with manufacturers in England, Belgium, Prussia, and America, and at the conclusion of the war a large part of these contracts "were cancelled at a heavy sacrifice to the Government, one contractor, Messrs. Hall, receiving no less a sum than £30,000 as compensation for cancelling a portion of his contract. A considerable proportion of foreign powder was also sold at a loss of 30 per cent. on the cost price." As regards the powder question, however, it behoves the present authorities to spare no effort to place our supply on a more satisfactory footing. . . . That we are dependent on private manufacturers is evident from the fact that the producing powers of Waltham Abbey are not sufficient to supply one-half of the expenditure of powder in time of peace, and only about one-fifth that required in time of war; while the experience of the Crimean campaign has shown that the powder supplied by private manufacturers on an emergency, when the usual tests cannot be rigorously enforced, is of the most inferior description, and that the price paid for it under the circumstances is exorbitant.

UNIVERSITY BUFFOONS.

(From "Annals of Oxford," by John Cordy Jeaffreson, B.A., Oxon.)

GIVING a definition by no means deficient in justice, though it requires explanatory comment, John Evelyn described a *terræ-filius* as a university buffoon. What the court fool was in the sovereign's chamber of audience, what the anti-mask of beggars and cripples in a feudal pageant, what the late Colonel Sibthorp in the House of Commons, the *terræ-filius** was at the ceremonious celebrations of the Oxford act. The comic feature of a grave entertainment, he was retained to enliven with verbal antics the proceedings which, however much they might redound to the dignity of learning, were apt to prove wearisome to auditors who could not understand Latin, and were not initiated in the philosophical jargon of the schools. Like the prevaricator of a Cambridge commencement, he was appointed to discharge the functions of an academic Merry-Andrew. Much of the fun of the formal disputations depended on his quickness in turning to ridicule the general purport or exceptional absurdities of the serious speeches, and on his ability to mimic whatever was grotesque in the oratorical manner of opponents, respondents, and moderators. Though he was forbidden to put an actual stop to the argumentations by incessant loquacity, he might break in upon them any moment with humourous rejoinder, ironical applause, or droll suggestion; and in the intervals between the bursts of controversy—whilst the disputants were recovering wind and temper, or whilst a fresh lot of intellectual gladiators armed themselves for fight—he gave reins to his malicious talkativeness, and made the house roar with laughter by chaffing the grandest dignitaries of the University, and calling them to account for whatever offences they had committed, since the previous act, against common sense or good morals. But whilst he enjoyed the privileges of an official jester, and like the slaves during the Roman saturnalia, might speak his mind with considerable freedom about his superiors, there were limits of toleration which his sportive impudence could not exceed with immunity from punishment. The Court fool, who carried his foolery beyond the bounds of customary license, was liable to be called to order with whip-cord. The *terræ-filius* guilty of the same indiscretion was sometimes kicked out of St. Mary's Church, and taught by the flagellator of the schools to laugh the wrong side of his mouth. Like the Cambridge prevaricators, the *terræ-filii* of Oxford sometimes worked in couples, but though it was usual for an act to be enlivened by two mountebanks, who talked up to each other's pre-arranged jests, and kept the ball of satire rolling from one side of the theatre to the other, it often happened that a single jester, through inability to find a congenial comrade, played the fool's game without assistance. Indeed there are grounds for the opinion that originally the labour of imparting jocularity to the proceedings of the act invariably devolved on a single buffoon, and that the appearance of a second *terræ-filius* on the stage was an innovation upon the ancient usage of the scholars. But so much uncertainty covers the early history of *terræ-filii*, that I should not like to give a positive opinion on this point. That the *terræ-filius* had a recognised official position, and was no mere creature of the unrecognised license of the junior members of university, is, however, certain. The senior proctor sanctioned his proceedings at each act, by formally appointing him to his occasionally perilous office; and when he had become an intolerable nuisance, it was found impossible to suppress him until convocation had been regularly called upon to vote that an end should be put to his existence. The politico-religious disturbances of the Reformation period gave such prominence and importance to the jests of the *terræ-filii* that their existence has been erroneously said to have originited in the times when religious innovators encouraged subordinate persons to exhibit contempt for their official superiors. . . . . But though the origin of the *terræ-filii* must be sought for in times long prior to the Reformation, the academic jesters are far less conspicuous in the annals of Catholic Oxford than in the records which make up the history of the University from Elizabeth's accession to William the Third's arrival in England. In 1591, John Hoskyns, who subsequently attached himself to Sir Walter Raleigh, and assisted that gallant scholar in producing the "History of the World," came to signal grief through the indiscretions which he committed whilst officiating as *terræ-filius*, after he had taken his master's degree. For satirical utterances, exceeding the license of his office, this most unfortunate of scholastic buffoons was deprived of his fellowship in New College, expelled from the University, and thrown upon the world to sustain himself as he best could by the wit which he had exhibited so offensively to the Oxonian authorities. Another *terræ-filius*, who had cause to rue the day when vanity inspired him to don the jester's belled cap and turned his betters to ridicule, was Mr. Masters, who 1638, when Oxonian dons were unusually disposed to severity, and bestirred themselves to maintain academic discipline by rigid enforcement of the Caroline code, was banished from Oxford on account of his slanderous reflections on divers heads of houses. During the regime of saints the Oxonian *terræ-filii* distinguished themselves by the sauciness and levity of their tirades against the more austere and vexatious disciplinarians. That the university during the commonwealth cherished a considerable number of students, who equalled or surpassed the scholars of less severe times in frivolity and disorderliness, and that many of the gownsmen of the same period were at no pains to conceal their devotion to the exiled Stuarts and their detestation of Cromwell's Government, I have remarked in a former chapter. The reader, therefore, will learn, without surprise, that whilst "the blessed saints" were in power, no public act was celebrated in the schools without more or less scandalous exhibitions of the hostility with which the Royalist scholars regarded the Evangelical divines, and the other representatives of the usurper's authority. Alike in 1651, on the occasion of the first act celebrated after the Parliamentarian visitation of the college—in 1655, when another act was kept after three years' discontinuance of the ancient celebrations—and in 1658, shortly before Oliver Cromwell's death, the *terræ-filii* were guilty of excesses of impudence that provoked the disapprobation of auditors, who were bound neither by affection nor interest to the persons against whose fame and dignity the buffoons directed their keenest satire. . . . Besides the tumultuous disorder that resulted from the comic extravagances of Robert Whitehall and John Glendall, the public act of 1655 witnessed a riot, which, though it may have been aggravated by those wanton speakers, had its origin in a misadventure for which the *terræ-filii* were not accountable. . . . How warmly some of the authorities resented the reflections cast upon them by the *terræ-filii* of 1658, was manifested by the futile measures which they took for the extinction of a usage which, however harmless it may have been in earlier times, had for the greater part of a century been far more productive of scholastic animosities than of innocent diversion. . . . Belonging to the order of brilliant young men, who are more eager for the applause of their youthful comrades than for the approbation of men of maturer years, and whom prudence seldom restrains from giving offence to the powerful so long as they can win the admiration of the frivolous, the *terræ-filii* seldom followed up the social successes of their student-days by achieving eminence in the learned professions. I am not aware that any *terræ-filius* rose to be a bishop, or judge, or political leader, or commercial magnate. Many of them became notorious "black sheep;" and I doubt not that if we could recover the personal stories of all the gay and disorderly young gentlemen who were the successive buffoons of the university of the seventeenth century, the majority of them would be found to have died of disappointment, penury, and bad liquor, at the early period of life when "fast men" pay the ordinary penalties of success. But though the general fate of *terræ-filii* was miserable, biography mentions a few notable men, who, after figuring as the official jesters of public acts, became respectable and prosperous, though not eminently fortunate members of society. Of one of these exceptions—Lancelot Addison, of Queen's—mention has already been made. In the list, also, of university buffoons, whose levity did not bring them to ruin, a place may, perhaps, be assigned to South, whose abilities and learning would, doubtless, have raised him to the highest preferments of the Church, had his reputation for discretion and devoutness equalled his wit and oratorical proficiency. That he ever discharged the functions of a *terræ-filius* in St. Mary's Church I am not aware; but the author of "Oxoniana" records that a *terræ-filius* speech written by the celebrated Dr. South was preserved in the Bodleian Library, a composition, on which, by the way, the collector remarks, "It is very deficient in wit, and its topics are low and vulgar." Though the Royalists returned to Oxford in 1660 with no disposition to muzzle the *terræ-filii*, and were infinitely delighted with their raillery so long as they were content to deride the Puritans, the scientific innovators of the Royal Society, and other persons whom Oxonians of the old school regarded with hostility and suspicion, the cry was soon again heard that the licentious speeches of the privileged jesters were injurious to discipline, hurtful to manners, and intolerably prejudicial to the fame of honest people. Persisting in their comparatively recent course of reviewing censoriously the private ways and personal peculiarities of the principal personages of the university, the caustic orators proceeded to excesses of irreverence and slanderous scurrility that were alike offensive to decency and truth. Combining the vices of Whitehall courtiers with the unrefined pleasures of roystering rural gentry, the life of Charles the Second's Oxford teemed with abuses and scandals, which the buffoons turned to account with characteristic smartness and malevolence. The *terræ-filius* would convulse his auditors at a public act by calling to a reverend doctor, notorious for his fondness of high play, and asking him in a significant voice where he bought his loaded dice. The laughter occasioned by this sally having subsided, the jester, after restoring to his pocket the dice-box which he had rattled in his victim's face, would turn upon another ecclesiastical dignitary, and warn him never again to kiss his neighbour's wife in a summer-house that could be overlooked by the undergraduates of his own college. The especial failing of a third ruler of a scholastic house would be lashed in a burlesque homily that one of the *terræ-filii* would deliver against drunkards in high place. Had the jesters directed their satire at none but flagrant offenders, it is probable that no voice would have been raised to denounce their licentiousness. Had the satirical representations been truthful in the main, and innocent of language calculated to put women to the blush, the culprits would scarcely have dared to exclaim against an exposure which was due to their misconduct, and likely to deter others from following their evil examples. But not content with whipping notorious misdemeanants, the comic censors, adopting the rumours and gossip of the common-rooms, as substantial and unimpeachable evidence, preferred public charges of immorality against principals and tutors who had been guilty of nothing worse than trivial indiscretions. Occasionally, it happened, that men were held up to social opprobrium for offences of which they were utterly incapable. Nor were gownsmen, of stainless lives and honourable years, the only sufferers from the reckless calumniousness of the sportive censors, who sometimes exhibited no more respect for feminine weakness than reverend age. On the occasion of the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre, in 1669, John Evelyn was so disgusted at the grossness and scurrility of a *terræ-filius*, that he urged the Vice-Chancellor to take measures against the repetition of so scandalous a performance. That Archbishop Sheldon's niece, Catherine, suffered from the imputations put upon her by another *terræ-filius* after she had become a prelate's wife, we know from an entry in Pepys's diary. For reflecting indecently on Sir Thomas Spencer's friendly intercourse with a lady of condition, More, of Merton, one of the *terræ-filii* in 1681 was soundly and properly thrashed, on leaving the theatre, by one of the natural guardians of the gentlewoman's honour. At other times the *terræ-filii*, avoiding offences which rendered them liable to expulsion or horsewhipping, roused ill-blood among the students by railing at each other's colleagues. For instance, in 1682, when Mr. Bowles, of New College, and Mr. James Allestree, of Christ Church, were the *terræ-filii*, the New College man abused Christ Church, whilst the *terræ-filius* of Christ Church retorted by speaking ill of New College. That the *terræ-filial* speeches underwent no change for the better, in the earlier years of the eighteenth century, in which age they were eventually discontinued after many vain attempts to preserve the fun, without perpetuating the malignity, of the ancient practice, may be inferred from the note in Dr. Rawlinson's MS. diary, quoted by the author of "Oxonian." . . . When the *terræ-filius* had thus become the witless mouthpiece of a club of scandal-mongers and angry politicians, who used him as an instrument for scattering calumnies which they had the baseness to invent, whilst lacking the courage to utter them with their own lips, the proper time had come for terminating his inglorious career. But, unfortunately for the peace of the university and Alma Mater's reputation in the country, the long line of *terræ-filii* was not closed until the buffoons had for many years persisted in their scandalous violations of justice and decency.

* An Oxford student, who in former times was appointed to recite a satirical poem at the University acts.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

(From the Examiner.)

IT is an agreeable variation to the tale of slaughter coupled with the name of kings, and the political chicanery and corruption which have formed the staple topics for public reading of late, to contemplate the successful achievements of an engineering project that will rank among the wonders of the nineteenth century. The snow-capped ridges of the Alps no longer present an impenetrable barrier to the traveller, compelling him to wade amid snow and ice to an elevation of nearly 7000 feet above the sea level. Art has defeated nature by boring a hole through the base of the mountain range 7½ miles in length. Till the beginning of the present century the passage of the Alps was a feat confined to pedestrians who, if we except the celebrated march of Hannibal in ancient, and that of the first Napoleon in modern times, were not particularly numerous. In 1803, a road suitable for vehicle traffic was commenced, which was completed in 1810 at a cost of £300,000, and has further cost a considerable sum yearly to keep it in due repair. This normal route by diligence, from St. Michael on the French side, up the series of zig-zags on which the road is formed, to the hamlet of Lanslebourg, and thence over the summit to Susa, on the Italian side, is well known to Continental tourists. In 1867 this was supplemented by a mountain railroad, the design of Mr. Fell, an Americal engineer, which, although a wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity, is both expensive, uncertain, and, during some part of the journey, not altogether agreeable. A good deal of the traffic, therefore, is still carried on by the old diligences. It is against the creed of modern locomotion to traverse fifty miles if the distance between two points can be got over in five; hence, as far back as the year 1841, the idea of a tunnel suggested itself to Signor Medail, a native of Bardoneche, on the Italian side, and was duly set forth in a pamphlet published by him. Charles Albert, then King of Sardinia, favoured the project, and the scientific opinions of M. Maus, the chief engineer of the Turin railway, and of Professor Sismonda, the eminent geologist, were also given in its favour. Financial and political considerations held the scheme in abeyance for some years, and not the least hindrance to the undertaking was the length of time such a gigantic work would involve by the ordinary means of operation. Mechanical science, however, was equal to the occasion, and Mr. Maus contrived a machine which, actuated by compressed air instead of steam, has perforated the hard rock of Mont Cenis with a strength and speed twelve times greater than manual labour. On either side of the mountain there is a waterfall of considerable power, which has been utilised to condense air in enormous reservoirs; the expansive power thus stored up has been conveyed by iron pipes along the tunnel to the cylinders of the boring machines, to the pistons of which the hard steel chisels were affixed, and with a pressure of about one hundred pounds on the square inch has battered deep holes in the hardest rock. These holes have been charged with explosive material in the usual way, and by working from the two sides of the mountain range towards the centre, at the average rate latterly of 500 feet per month, the total distance of 40,000 yards has been excavated in something over eleven years. The perfecting of the machinery, with its preparation and erection, was necessarily a matter of some time, and it was not till the year 1859 that the first chip was made on the Italian side of Mont Cenis. Since then the work has steadily progressed without intermission or accident, and on the 27th ultimo the agreeable intelligence was telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe that the working parties burrowing at the base of the mountain, 9000 feet below its summit had met, and had broken down the thin partition of rock which separated their workings, leaving an uninterrupted communication between France and Italy. The Italian engineers—for the design, the machinery, and the execution, have been exclusively Italian—may well be proud of their work; and Englishmen, who can point to many a masterpiece of engineering, will not envy them their success, but, in the brotherhood of science, heartily share those feelings of satisfaction they now entertain. Railway enterprise had its birth in England, and we can point to our network of railways, the bridges that span our rivers, the viaducts stretched across valleys, and even the tunnels which thread their way beneath the hills of loose soil with justifiable pride, but especial credit is due to Italy for the novelty, the magnitude, and the means of this undertaking. To have tunnelled seven miles through clay or loam would have been no slight undertaking; but it appears stupendous when the material to work in is hard quartzite, and no doubt the early projectors were looked upon by many as lunatics. But nothing is sacred from machinery now-a-days, and the rock which would have taken thirty-five years to have pricked through by hand, has been tunnelled in less than one-fourth of the time by its aid. This is, indeed, a triumph of science, and, we repeat, balances in some measure the sad reflections which result from a consideration of how similar genius, similar contrivance, and similar energy are devoted to the less praiseworthy tasks of murdering and mutilating mankind in another part of the Continent.

THE QUADRILATERAL IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE *Staats-Anzeiger* gives some interesting information as to the fortresses of Northern France:—

Peronne is a fortress of the first-class, a town with 4300 inhabitants, situated on the Somme, in a marshy district, on the roads which lead from Bapaume to Ham, and southwards to the fortress of Cambrai. The fortifications are the work of different periods, and are very irregular; a castle of the sixteenth century, now a bastion of the enceinte, as well as parts of earlier lines of circumvallation, are still in existence; besides which four round towers, dating from the middle ages, are in good preservation.

Cambrai lies on three arms of the Scheldt, from which the canal of St. Quentin emerges at this place. It is a town with 22,000 inhabitants in the department of the Nord, and is the point of junction between the railway from Peronne to Valenciennes with that from St. Quentin to Douai. The old fortifications of the place are flanked by round towers, having five gates, and commanded by a strong citadel, of which the Castle of Selles forms a part. The gates are—that of the railroad, or of St. Robert, and those of Selles, Cantimpre, Paris, and Valenciennes. The last, also called the Porte-Notre-Dame, was rebuilt and fortified with twin works by the Spaniards in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The Paris gate is defended by two towers of its own. With the exception of a large hospital, there are no military buildings of any importance in Cambrai.

Arras, the chief town of the department of the Pas-de-Calais, with 25,000 inhabitants, is a first-class fortress; it lies about 200 feet above the level of the Scarpe, which here receives a tributary, in a position protected by two small rivers and marshy surroundings, is the meeting-place of six high roads, and derives peculiar importance from being a station on the railway from Amiens to Douai. Arras was, in time of peace, the seat of the second subdivision of the third military division (Lille), the third fortress-division, and an artillery depot, as well as several brigades of gendarmerie. The town is divided into old and new, which are both separated by a ditch with a wall in front of it. The historical associations of Arras are many; it was several times besieged and taken by the French and Spaniards. The Emperor Maximilian wrote up over its gates, "Quand les Français prendront Arras les souris mangeront les chats," from which Louis XIII. afterwards eliminated the letter "p" in the word "prendront."

Douai is a considerable manufacturing town with 24,000 inhabitants, situated on the Scarpe, and in the department of the North; here is the junction of the railways to Lille, Valenciennes, and Paris, and here several high roads meet. The town was a very prosperous one during the middle ages, it is old and well laid out, has a triple row of bastions, and is surrounded by walls surmounted by towers, which are the work of Vauban, and have lately been strengthened; the fortifications have six gates, two outlets for the Scarpe and Sousée Canal, which unites that river with the Scheldt, and two for the railways. As regards military establishments, this fortress has an artillery direction of the first class, a school of artillery, an arsenal, a gun foundry. This last is one of the largest in the country, and delivers from 400 to 800 gun-barrels yearly. Douai was besieged and taken in 1667 by Louis XIV., in 1710 by Marlborough, and in 1712 by Villars.

Valenciennes stands on the Scheldt, which here divides into two arms and takes in the Yonelle. The town has 24,000 inhabitants, is irregularly built, and is the chief town of the arrondissement of the same name in the department du Nord. Its position is not an unimportant one, as the Scheldt is here navigable for large ships, and many high roads cross the French northern line at Valenciennes. The fortress has well-kept works, with six gates and eleven bastions, the largest of which forms the citadel, before which lies a crown-work with ravelins and several lunettes. Ravelins lie, moreover, before six curtains, horn-works before one of these and before two bastions. The gate towards Lille is worthy of notice. Near it stands the remains of two towers erected in 1360. The coal-basin of Valenciennes is considerable; it comprises 60,000 hectares; the coal is brought to the surface by sixty-two shafts, and produces on an average 60,000 cwt.

OLIGARCHIC TENDENCIES OF ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRARY.

(By W. R. Greg, in the Contemporary Review).

WE have said that the democratic theory, as well as the aristocratic or autocratic one, is, as a theory, logically defensible, if not unassailable and obviously sound, when the main premiss is obtained. But both theories have their weak places—the points on which practically they break down; and, curiously enough, the weak places are analogous in each. They have been long perceived in the one case, but not in the other; and it is this last that we write this paper for the purpose of pointing out. The weak point in the aristocratic theory is that it is very difficult, on any hereditary or autocratic system, to secure that it shall be the wisest, best, most capable who do govern; that we shall get the right men to the head of affairs; or that, when there, we shall be able to rely upon their ruling for the interests of the country at large, and not for their own special behoof. So clearly has this been seen, and so fully has it been exemplified, that it is the real reason for which the theory itself has fallen into discredit, and been so often and generally discarded among progressive nations. The analogous weak place in the rival doctrine—equally undeniable, equally fatal, perhaps equally incurable—if it has not quite escaped detection, has at least not hitherto been adequately signalised or often recognised. The theory affirms, that when a nation has reached a certain stage of advance and education, the majority of the people are competent to govern, or to determine the form and direction, and to choose the instruments of government; and thus, being the majority, they ought to have their own way. The fact is that in no democracy does the majority of citizens thus choose or govern, any more than in an aristocracy; that often the more democratic the form of constitution, the less are choice and r[illegible] really and truly in the hands of the majority; [illegible] that, if this be so, the very basis and main pre[illegible] at the root of the democratic theory breaks d[illegible] And is it not so? Must not the whole prac[illegible] machinery of modern political action be widely alt[illegible] before it ceases to be so? And when it shall [illegible] ceased to be so, will not the character and condi[illegible] of a people have become so disciplined and advan[illegible]d that almost any rule will be easy and suitable? The plain truth is, that democracies, just like aristocracies—perhaps more than aristocracies—have a perpetual, nearly irresistible, tendency to degenerate into oligarchies. Politics, though an exciting, is a troublesome and a busy game, and requires devotion, experience, trained skill. The many, in every state, are too poor and too hard-worked to do more than rush into it occasionally; the few are always at it. The few, therefore, the active politicians, the professional electioneers, get the matter speedily into their own hands, speak for the masses, and tell them how to speak; think for them, lead them, and mislead them; organise their action, direct their votes. It must always be so, and it would seem as if it must be more and more so just in proportion to the width of the democratic basis. Even in the most popular and primitive cantons in the east of Switzerland, where the whole body of inhabitants meet in the open air to vote their laws and to elect their magistrates, it is always an active few, "a caucus," in fact, who prepare the resolutions, canvass, and instruct or persuade the electors, propose the candidates, do the work, in short. In our own trades-unions, how rarely do the masses of workmen exercise any influence, form, or uphold any opinion, decide any important matter! There is too little individual thought or volition among them, and that little is rarely courageous, is never organized, and therefore is always feeble and inoperative. They vote as they are bid, and strike when they are told. They follow the multitude, thinking they are going with the majority, when in truth only half that majority are ignorant or reluctant, and are merely obeying, probably unconsciously, the impulse given them by a small, often unwise, sometimes selfish and dishonest, clique. There is, perhaps, no such thorough oligarchy as that often to be found among trades-unions. In America, the land of democracy *par excellence*, whose democracy is possibly more real than elsewhere, because the level of instruction, capacity, and means among the people is more uniform—in the Union as in States, in Congress as in local assemblies, in national as in municipal politics—the management of affairs has fallen into the hands of a regular and notoriously low profession, of men who make a business of maladministration, of perhaps the most recklessly dishonest oligarchs on earth; legislation, as well as elections, is contracted for. The nation among nations, with probably the greatest future before it if not great yet, has suffered its politics to be governed and coloured by a small and disreputable minority; and only on very grave occasions, when serious danger is imminent, and after infinite mischief has been done, does the real, sound-hearted, rational majority of the people—the shareholders, as it were, among the infamous directors—step in to veto the last folly, and send the daily, ordinary, standing rascals to the right-about.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 1.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 30th March. Captain, agent.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Garde, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Green, Miss Quirk, Messrs. King, Forsyth, Tooth, Master Tooth, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Turner, from Moruya and Wollongong. Passengers—Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Wilson, Miss Armitage, Miss Larking, Messrs. Lodge and Armitage, Master Armitage, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Coorong, barque, 369 tons, Captain Slayter, from Adelaide 16th ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Dick. Captain, agent.

Lily, brig, 248 tons, Captain Lakie, from Adelaide 19th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Victory, brig, 255 tons, Captain Brown, from Adelaide 21st ultimo. Captain, agent.

Lucy and Adelaide, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Williams, from Adelaide via Willunga 20th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Claymore, barque, 287 tons, Captain Dalziell, from Adelaide, 22nd ultimo. Captain, agent.

Douglass, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Thompson, from Warrnambool, 25th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Inverary, brig, 265 tons, Captain Hutton, from Adelaide via Willunga 20th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. England, 3 children, and servant, Mrs. Sheppard, 3 children, and servant, and Mr. Smith. Captain, agent.

Doune Castle, ship, 1097 tons, Captain Lawson, from the Downs 5th January. Passengers—Dr. Mitchell, R.N.; Messrs. Roots and Binney, engineers, R.N., for H.M.S. Clio; Messrs. C. Piggott and Erskine. J. Frazer and Co., agents.

Fairy Rock, brig, 192 tons, Captain Wilkinson, from Adelaide 15th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Escort, brig, 190 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Port M'Donald 7th ultimo. Captain, agent.

April 2.

Platypus (s.), 170 tons, Captain Creer, from the Macleay River 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Langley, Moon, and 2 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 1.

Enterprise, for Wellington.
Wandrahm, for Petropaulovski.
Rosamond, for S. S. Islands.
Engelbert, for Newcastle.
America, for S. S. Islands.
Illalong, for S. S. Islands.
James Paterson (s.), for Auckland.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Auckland.
Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

April 2.

Duke of Edinburgh, for S. S. Islands.
Young Australian, for S. S. Islands.
Defiance, for New Caledonia.
Emma Paterson, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 3.

Norman, Ocean, for S. S. Islands; Agnes Irving (s.), New England (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—April 1.

Emma Paterson, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Edgar, for New Caledonia.

Englebert, brig, 245 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Adelaide, via Newcastle.

Defiance, schooner, 136 tons, Captain Bedell, for New Caledonia.

Young Australian, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Lake, for Fiji. Passengers—Messrs. Jones, Page, and Bower.

America, ketch, 40 tons, Captain Newman, for Fiji.

Illalong, ketch, 50 tons, Captain Hill, for S. S. Islands.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Stewart, for Honolulu, via Auckland. Passengers—For London: Rev. F. Riorden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Connelly, Mr. and Miss Swanwick, Dr. Spicer, Messrs. T. Bowmont, J. S. Jones, H. Coker, F. Cowper, J. Hame, A. Hine, Foreman, H. Mayne, F. Cochran, W. Vosz, J. W. Schienmtieep, Lammerton, A. Gordon, R. Morrison. For Honolulu: H. D. Deuverton, R. Leshmore, Mrs. Donohoe. For San Francisco: Mrs. Connell, and 5 children, and 33 in the steerage.

Enterprise, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Mowlen, for Wellington and Dunedin.

Duke of Edinburgh, barque, 350 tons, Captain Harley, for Fiji.

James Paterson (s.), 387 tons, Captain Moore, for Auckland and Fiji Islands. Passengers—Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Spray, Miss Burton, Messrs. Clarke, Humphries, Levick, Murray, Spray, Robertson, M'Evoy, and 12 in the steerage.

Macedon (s.), 552 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. W. H. Smith and family, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Vennoise, Miss Vennoise, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Barker, Master Newsham, Messrs. Stacey, Moodie, Fuller, R. Reid, Levein, Moore, Forsyth, Bailey, Lyell, Rourke, Coffee, Dr. Barrett, Captain Campi, John, and 22 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 1.

Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 215 tons coal; Emma and Margaret, from the Hawkesbury, with 14 tons wood; Henrietta, Brothers, from Brisbane Water, with 20,000 feet timber; Collingwood, Island City, from Newcastle, with 60 tons coal; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 80 kegs butter, 8 cases eggs, 4 hides, 5 coops poultry, 20 pigs, 6 calves; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 150 kegs butter, 85 pigs, 10 calves, 10 coops poultry, 10 hides, 45 bags potatoes; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 29 bales wool, 126 bales hay, 5 bales skins, 38 casks tallow, 100 bags bone dust, 18 bags bones, 7 baskets prawns; Rosebud, from Bermagui, with 640 bags bark, 3 kegs butter, 7 bags oysters.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 1.

Collingwood, for Newcastle; Emma and Margaret, Alchymist (s.), Brothers, for Brisbane Water; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Eagle (s.), for Wollongong; Agenoria, for Gerringong.

IMPORTS.—April 1.

Claymore, from Adelaide: 919 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

Douglass, from Warrnambool: 105 tons potatoes, Order.

Fairy Rock, from Adelaide: 356 bags wheat, Barker and Co.; 1863 bags wheat, Order.

Escort, from Port M'Donald: 1264 bags wheat, 74 bales wool, Order.

Coorong, from Adelaide: 2347 bags wheat, 300 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 1038 bags wheat, Barker and Co.

Inverary, from Adelaide: 671 sacks wheat, Beilby and Scott; 1810 sacks wheat, Order.

Lily, from Adelaide: 1250 bags flour, 1876 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott.

Victory, from Adelaide: 360 bags flour, 1298 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott; 350 bags wheat, Barker and Co.

Lucy and Adelaide, from Willunga: 1118 bags wheat, Order.

Doune Castle, from London: 400 hogsheads, 200 cases, Campbell and Co.; 400 hogsheads, D. Cohen and Co.; 21 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 9 packages, L. Moss; 4 packages, S. H. Hall; 202 packages, Barker and Co.; 20 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 59 packages, E. Vickery; 35 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 40 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 7 packages, W. C. Kelk; 1 package, E. Hughes; 8 packages, Callaghan and Sons; 7 packages, E. V. Capper and Sons; 47 packages, J. Wooster; 149 packages, J. J. Curran; 163 packages, J. M'Gregor; 6 packages, A. Chisholm; 3 packages, J. Abrahams; 10 packages, F. Senior; 2 packages, T. J. Palser; 47 packages, L. Cohen and Co.; 278 packages, Young and Lark; 47 packages, D. Nichols; 400 packages, E. and W. Paul; 259 packages, J. Levicks and Co.; 150 casks, Brown and Co.; 662 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 17 packages drugs, W. Larmer; 173 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 13 packages, Jacobs, Brothers; 29 packages, J. Jacobs and Son; 8 packages, M. Alexander; 12 packages, A. Macarthur and Co.; 121 packages, J. Keep; 21 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1957 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 229 packages, Wilson, Brothers; 8 packages, Ahronsen; 1 package, Alderson and Son; 635 plates, 5 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, M. C. Bohremann; 45 packages, J. B. Tickle; 26 packages, J. Isaacs and Co.; 12 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 57 packages, R. Gray; 17 packages, A. Fowler; 1 package, J. Wainwright; 300 packages, Walford and Sparke; 3 packages, C. J. Muller and Co.; 7 packages, E. Way; 2 packages, Larcombe and Co.; 6 packages, W. C. Renwick; 5 packages, Grierson and Co.; 24 packages, W. Mears; 10 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 122 packages, A. B. Armstrong and Co.; 24 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 package, G. J. Frankland; 6 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 1 package, Mrs. Wood; 2 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 29 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, H. Moore; 40 packages, R. Love; 13 packages, J. M'Donald; 11 packages, A. Morson; 17 packages, Cable and Tickle; 54 tons pig iron, 2 packages, Stewart, Garrick and Co.; 639 staves, 248 bundles, 95 packages, Saddington and Sons; 21 packages, Smith and Co.; 1392 bars, 550 bundles, 563 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages, J. H. Knibbs; 3 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 11 packages, J. A. Brown; 73 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Co.; 327 packages, W. S. Gardiner; 109 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 1.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 2 quarter-casks wine, 2 quarter-casks brandy, 4 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 275 cases kerosene, 109 packages apples, 18 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 3 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case, E. W. Molesworth; 1 package, H. Harper; 8 cases, G. Ferguson; 83 cases sarsaparilla, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 14 packages drapery, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 3 packages, Myers and Carter; 2 cases, J. Keep; 40 packages tea, 4 cases, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 20 packages tea, H. P. Palser; 5 packages tea, Chen Ateak; 2 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 11 packages tea, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 3 casks beer, J. Jones; 14 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, G. Ross and Co.; 1 package, S. Taylor; 40 bars 6 bundles iron, 3 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 39 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 18 cases fruit, P. James; 17 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 19 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 80 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 20 cases fruit, J. James; 26 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 15 cases fruit, G. Andrews; 1 package, Bray; 3 kegs butter, W. Herlet; 12 kegs butter, J. Graham; 4 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 10 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 4 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Elvy and Co.; 1 package, W. Wolfen and Co.; 14 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 packages, G. M'Hugh; 10 packages, Goodlet and Smith; 1 case, Hall, Brothers; 2 cases, J. Abraham; 1 case, A. Simmons; 11 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 11 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, A. J. S. Bank; 1 case, Duguid and Co.; 2 cases boots, Dadswell; 3 packages, Blackburn; 2 cases, Cable and Tickle; 4 cases, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 2 cases, J. Vickery; 5 packages, R. Binnie; 1 case, H. Woolnough; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 1 case, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni; 10 bags oats, 16 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 37 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 3 kegs butter, J. Cameron; 1 carriage, W. B. Tooth; 1 case, Butler, Brothers; 3 packages, Murray, Dunlop, and Co.

America, for Fiji: 5 tons coal, 5 tons pig iron, 22 packages, J. Levick and Co.

Young Australian, for Fiji: 90 cases geneva, 2 packages rum, 1 package tobacco, 18 packages brandy, 60 casks beer, 93 mats sugar, 20 bags rice, 35 packages tea, 30 cases kerosene, 119 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 cases geneva, 8 cases guns, 4 packages tobacco, 3 cases rifles, 50,000 percussion caps, 5 packages ammunition, Biffin and Clarke; 3 cases tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 20 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 10 cases pipes, 2 cases matches, Myers and Solomon; 33 jars butter, 47,000 percussion caps, 6 anchors, 4 packages chain, 18 oars, 20 cases cotton gins, 52 packages oils, 120 packages, E. Vickery; 6 cases powder, W. W. Burt.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Auckland: 45 cases geneva, 11 packages wine, 5 packages brandy, 10 kegs butter, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 case, S. Jones, 3 packages, H. H. Hall; 6 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

Illalong, for S. S. Islands: 12 cases geneva, 1 case brandy, 6 packages tobacco, G. Hill.

Defiance, for New Caledonia: 4 packages tobacco, Biffen and Clarke; 10 cases brandy, 9 packages tobacco, 20 cases wine, 60 cases geneva, 15 bags sugar, 18 bags rice, 12 packages tea, 2 empty tanks, 15 cases beer, 8 cases kerosene, 12 cases powder, 19 packages ammunition, 4 packages tobacco, 200 sheep, 23 empty hogsheads, 14 cases wine, 55 bundles bags, 41 packages beef, 2 tons potatoes, 1 ton onions, 13 cases fruit, 47 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 21 bags rice, 3 bags sugar, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases muskets, Lassetter and Co.; 4 cases, Ford, Adams, and Co.; 1 case, F. Perks and Co.; 17 hogsheads claret, Parbury, Brothers; 5 packages ammunition, Levick and Co.; 2 packages guns, 3 packages, C. Smith; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Emma Paterson, for New Caledonia: 5 cases geneva, 2 packages tobacco, Biffen and Clarke; 5 cases matches, 10 cases salmon, 4 cases machinery, 15 bags cotton, 143 boards, Montefiore and Montefiore; 60 bags potatoes, 10 cases onions, 8 packages tobacco, C. Schweig and Co.; 5 packages, Curcier and Adet; 19 packages, J. P. Sunderland; 38 packages, and 60 loose boards.

Engelbert, for Adelaide, via Newcastle: 23 cases colonial wine, E. Jenkins.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Levuka, Taviuni, and Savu Savu (Fiji).—By the Norman, this day, at noon.

For Society Islands.—By the John Williams, this day, at noon.

For New Caledonia.—By the Emma Paterson, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Samoa (Navigators').—By the Ocean, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.) and New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 1: Lady Franklin, barque, 235 tons, Captain Giese, for Auckland, via Newcastle; Engelbert, brig, 245 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Adelaide, via Newcastle.

The C. and N. Z. mail steamer Wonga Wonga left her moorings on Saturday, at 8 p.m., for Honolulu, via Auckland. Her detention beyond the advertised hour was caused by the adjustment of a portion of the machinery not being completed. The company's engineer superintendant and Government surveyor remained on board until the steamer was past Bradley's, and were perfectly satisfied with the working of the engines.

The ship Doune Castle arrived on Saturday from England, having made the passage from the Lizard in 80 days. She is now on her first voyage to this port and brings a very large cargo, the vessel being to the consignment of Messrs. J. Frazer and Co. Captain Lawson, who is in command, reports that he left the Downs on the 5th January, and passed the Lizard on the 11th; he experienced the full force of the S.W. gale encountered by the Kosciusko in the chops of the channel, but suffered no damage; had S.W. winds to latitude 32·6 N. and longitude 14 W. The Equator was crossed on the 31st January, in 24 W., fell in with the S.E. trades early, and carried them to 22 S. They were very moderate in force; passed the Meridian of Greenwich, on 22nd February, in latitude 42 S. and the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th same month; from thence carried N.W. to S.W. winds to Tasmania, the S.W. cape being rounded on the 25th ultimo. She made her east longitude between the parallels of 44 and 46 S., the latter latitude being the highest attained. No vessels are reported.

The arrivals from Adelaide on Saturday reports some very strong breezes. The Coorong was under the shelter of Kangaroo Island for eight days, with a heavy gale from S. and S.E.

The Claymore, on her passage from Adelaide, lost her main-topgallant-mast, but still has made a fair run of ten days.

The cargo of the Ellen, from Twofold Bay, consists of 433 bags bark, 58 bags potatoes, 35 bags corn, 30 bags bacon, 3 kegs butter, 575 cheeses.

The Kiama (s.) brings the following cargo: 60 bales wool, 480 bags bark, 4 bundles sheepskins, 90 bags potatoes, 83 bags barley, 10 bags bacon, 8 bales leather, 4 casks fruit, 10 bags oysters, 70 kegs butter, 4 cases and 600 loose cheeses, 2 hides, and sundries.

The Platypus (s.) from the Macleay River crossed the bar on the 1st April at daylight, and passed Tacking Point at 11.30 a.m., Crowdy at 4 p.m., Port Stephens at 2 a.m. on the 2nd, entered Sydney Heads at 8.15 p.m. same day. Experienced light variable winds to Cape Hawke, and strong southerly wind and heavy sea, with squally weather, to Sydney. The Platypus was detained four days behind the bar, there not being sufficient water for her to cross. The north channel was blocked up altogether, and she was obliged to take the south. She brings up 1200 bags maize, 181 bags sugar, 60 hogsheads molasses, 2 cases eggs, 17 pigs, 15 hides, 1 cask tallow, 10 casks butter, and sundries. 1st April passed the little steamer Enterprise off Trial Bay bound north, and Lady Young (s.) off Camden Head. The Diamantina (s.) was lying in Port Macquarie.

There were no less than eight arrivals from Adelaide, on Saturday, bringing full cargoes of wheat and flour.

Two cases per Kosciusko, consigned to E. Deeper, were omitted.

The cargo of the Illalong (s.), from Moruya, comprises 850 bags bark, 24 bags wheat, 84 bags potatoes, 41 bags oysters, 71 cheeses, and sundries. She crossed the Moruya bar at 5.30 a.m. on the 1st instant, and arrived at the Phœnix Wharf at 8.40 p.m. of the same date. Experienced southerly winds and fine weather throughout the trip.

The Macedon (s.), for Melbourne, and James Paterson (s.), for Auckland and the Fijis, proceeded to sea on Saturday afternoon.

The barque Wandrahm, the last of the German vessels which were laid up in Johnston's Bay during the Franco-Prussian war, left on Saturday for Petropaulovski.

A New River Steam Ferryboat.—On Saturday afternoon, the usual ceremony attending the launching of a craft was held at Mr. Bates's yard, Waterview Bay, Balmain. Some few months ago the residents of Hunter's Hill and Lane Cove held a meeting in order to devise some means of securing better and more speedy communication with Sydney. In order to test their strength, they purchased a small steamer—the Kirribilli. Before many weeks had elapsed this boat became inadequate for the requirements of the river, and an order was given to Messrs. Bates and Son to build a boat combining speed and light draught of water. The boat, over the bows of which was broken a bottle of champagne, on Saturday, was named the Womerrah (which we are told in native vernacular means speed), and is undoubtedly a credit to any shipbuilder, whether he be European or Australian. Mr. Bates is builder of the Waratah, Gomea, Galatea, Warrah, and Wonga, all well known in Port Jackson. The Womerrah is 80 feet long, 11 feet beam, with 8 feet of sponson. Her clear deck-room will be 18 by 30 feet, but this will be covered with a curved galvanized iron roof, and provided with easy and roomy seats; two well ventilated cabins at either ends, enclosed by plate glass and venetian shutters. The roof of the cabins is to be provided with a double-backed seat. A 16-horse powerengine has been made for this boat by the well-known firm of Chapman and Co.; and we have no doubt the sanguine expectations of the promoters of this new ferry will be fully realised, and that they will be able to run the distance from Erskine-street to Hunter's Hill in eighteen minutes. Hitherto, half an hour was looked upon as an exceptional trip.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Armistice, barque, Gregory, from Geelong, with 5 tons hay.
March 31.—City of Agra, ship, Ellwood, from Melbourne.
March 31.—Figaro, German barque, Schultz, from Hobart Town.
March 31.—Peter, German brig, Brindgaard, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Ann Melhuish, barque, Williams, for Wellington, with 540 tons coal, 50 bags maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 31.—Agnes, Saxonia (s.), from Sydney.

Freights.—The demand for tonnage still continues, and although the rates have already advanced, vessels cannot be obtained to fulfil the large number of orders for foreign ports, now on hand. Since our last report the rate for San Francisco has advanced 2s per ton, and 30s is now freely offered. The rates for the other ports remain at last week's quotations. The American schooner Charles C. Leary left on the 25th, for Hongkong, with 839 tons coal; and on the 29th, the Corypheus, for Hongkong, with 400 tons coal; and the Thermopylæ, for Shanghai, with 1160 tons coal. The vessels loading are—The Nonpariel, for Bombay; the Beatrice, for Singapore; Avondale for Hongkong; and Aberdeen, for China. The Mary Russell Mitford arrived from Sydney on the 28th, and loads coal for Auckland, and from thence to New York. The rates of freight now ruling are:—Hongkong, 28s; Shanghai, 36s; Bombay, 30s; San Francisco, 30s; Calcutta, 17s; Galle, 20s; Padang, 22s 6d; Batavia, 15s; Saigon, 15s; Mauritius, 12s; Foo Chow, 15s; Coconda, 24s; Valparaiso, 10s; Singapore, 18s; Java, 15s; Amoy, 20s; Intercolonial: Adelaide, 6s; Wallaroo, 13s; Hobson's Bay, 10s; Melbourne Wharf, 11s; Auckland, 15s; Lyttelton, 15s; Otago, 18s; Wellington, 15s; Tasmania, 10s.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, April 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of to-day I see a report from the ketch Sylph, from Howe's Island, that the deck-house of a ship was seen, on the 6th October, 1870, floating past that island.

I give you the following particulars, as I believe it is the same I had cut off the "Douglas wreck," and made into a punt on the Elizabeth Reef in July last. All the windows, &c., were closed by canvas nailed over them, as I intended to use the same as a lighter to bring the cargo from the Colonist to the ketch Comet; but on the first trial she sunk, with about 10 tons of sound goods, as it appears that she was cut too low for the heavy breakers. She was then moored alongside the Colonist, but on the night of September 12, we had a fearful sea on the reef; she then parted and broke two ends of new 2½ inch of Manila rope, which kept her to the vessel; she also parted her chain from the anchor. Next morning we saw her in the lagoon. As she took on parting twenty-five fathoms of chain with her, which kept her close to the reef, we tried, by low water, to wade to her, to save the chain, in which we succeeded. I also found two of her stanchions were gone. I then fastened securely a bottle to her, with all particulars and where she had come from. We then sent her adrift, and lost sight of her; but I heard afterwards, after the Comet returned from Sydney to the reef, on September the 22nd, some of the black crew of that vessel went out turtle hunting; they thought they saw a whale in the lagoon; on coming near they found it was the deck-house; suspecting something drinkable in the bottle, they broke it.

It appears the deck-house drifted for some time round inside the lagoon. She was seen there last time about September 26th, 1870.

Yours respectfully,
T. C. W. HINSCH.

Sydney, April 1.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 1.

35 kegs nails, 22 packages dried fruit, 120 boxes candles, 66 packages oilstores, 5 casks chain, Cohen and Levy
4 packages hardware, Hudson, Brothers
258 bags dates, G. Thornton
1920 lbs. tea, Cowlishaw, Brothers
80 boxes flour of sulphur, 13 cases cod liver oil, 14 cases bedsteads, 1 case cards, 4 cases brushware, 2 cases colours, 24 bales corks, Beilby and Scott
1 package silk, Zuccani and Co.
2 cases cherry pectoral, Elliott, Brothers
1500 mats sugar, Frazer and Co.
1 case books, 105 packages oilstores, Burrows and Barnard
5 cases books and stationery, J. Ferguson
6 casks white lead, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case grindery, Alderson and Sons
161 bags oats, Nipper and Sec.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 1.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and ditto.
April 2.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Light and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Light, and ditto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown, at 2, Horses.
DAWSON AND CO.—At Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Wethers.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Homebush, at 9.30, Fat Sheep and Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11, Fat Cattle.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 12, Fat Wethers; at Homebush, Fat Wethers.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Gold Watch and Chain, Sewing Machines, China, Glass, and Cement.
C. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, 349, George-street, at 11, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Fixtures, Iron Safe, Fittings, &c.
MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Carpenter's Bench, Tools, Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
WELLS AND JAMES.—On the Hunter River Wharf, at 11, Hay.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Books, Cart, Harness, Chaffcutters, Shop Fixtures, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Cottage and Land, in Pitt-street; Hay and Corn Stores and Dwelling, in William-street; Houses, in Exeter-place; Land, in Palmer-street; Shop and Dwelling, at Paddington; Market Stores, Dwelling, and two Cottages, in the town of Berrima.

On the premises, 349, George-street.—Chas. Moore and Co. wish to call the especial attention of warehousemen, hatters, clothiers, storekeepers, drapers, and others to the unreserved clearance sale of the whole of Mr. Benjamin Braun's open stock of hats, caps, clothing, &c., comprising an inconceivable variety of shape and style, to commence this day, at 11 o'clock prompt, at Mr. Braun's warehouse, 349, George-street. Catalogues are now ready, and may be obtained on application, on the premises, or at the Sale Rooms, Pitt-street.—Advt.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 1.

N. S. Wales.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Casino	SE. Raining	
Tenterfield	ESE. Cloudy	
Grafton	S. Cloudy	
Clarence Heads	SE., fresh. Cloudy	
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy	
Inverell	E. Cloudy	
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine	
West Kempsey	W. Cloudy	
Armidale	E. Fine	
Tamworth	Calm. Dull	SW. Stormy
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	NE. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	NW. Fine	NW. Stormy
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine, warm
Maitland	W. Fine	SE. Dull
Port Stephens	NE. Fine, sea smooth	SE. Cloudy, dull
Newcastle	SSW. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Barranjuie	SW. Dull	
Windsor	Calm. Fine	E. Cloudy
Sydney	SW. Cloudy	S. Cloudy
South Head	S. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Wollongong	SW. Cloudy	SE. Fine
Kiama	S. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	SE. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	NW. Cloudy	NE. Dull
Araluen	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NE. Dull
Cooma	NW. Dull	NW. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine	ESE. Fine
Gabo Island	S. Cloudy	S., light. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	E. Showery	E. Dull
Carcoar	E. Cloudy	
Bathurst	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Forbes	W. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	N. Fine	Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	ESE. Fine, clear	NE. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine.	SE. Fine
Moulamein	S. Fine	N. Fine
Balranald	SW. Fine	NE. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	NE. Very fine	
Queenscliff	ENE. Fine	
Cape Schank	ENE. Very fine	
Cape Otway	E., hazy. Fine	
Portland	ENE. Fine	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	NE. Fine	
Adelaide	ENE. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	E. Fine.	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·157; Queenscliff, 30·18; Cape Schank, 29·93; Cape Otway, 29·97; Portland, 30·150.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 54·5; Queenscliff, 68·; Cape Schank, 65·; Cape Otway, 60·; Portland, 60·.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34′ 35″ East. 3rd March, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

March 31st, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·195	68·3	71	WSW.	4	0·1	8	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·136	68·1	70	E.	8¼	0·3	10		
" 9	·182	64·4	89	WNW.	3¼	0·0	10		3·0
Mean	30·171	66·9	76·7		5	0·1	9·3		4·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·055.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 70·4 | Sun—maximum .... 111·4
Minimum .... 62·1 | Grass—minimum .... 56·5

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 127·0 at 12·15 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 65·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 1st=17·622 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years=51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to April 1st during the previous 13 years, 14·920 inches.

Meteorological Stations,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—April 1, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
Armidale	82	3275	30·128	61·0	78	E.	4·0	67·2	53·1	
P. M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	73·3	59·5	0
Murrurundi	118	1050	—	—	—	NW.	—	73·0	55·3	0
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	58·2	0
Mus'elbr'k	90		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	75·8	58·3	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	49·0	0
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	N.	0·5	75·3	59·9	0
Newcastle.	1	109	30·112	68·2	75	SSW.	0·0	73·3	61·3	0·07
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	66·2	56·0	0
Bathurst	100	2335	30·303	67·0	64	SE.	1·0	72·0	52·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	SE.	4·0	70·3	61·8	0·10
Sydney	6	155	30·154	66·6	88	SSW.	0·3	70·4	61·8	0·08
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	SE.	0·1	74·3	—	0
W'll'gong.	0		—	—	—	S.	4·0	70·4	61·6	0
Goulburn.	57	2129	30·175	60·7	78	Calm	0·0	63·3	57·8	0
Que'nbey'n	63		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	58·2	31·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·174	60·0	62	ESE.	—	80·1	53·7	0
Kiandra	84	4640	30·333	46·3	82	Calm	0·0	65·2	28·2	0
Cooma	47		—	—	—	NW.	0·0	70·6	40·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·092	61·7	68	SW.	1·0	67·0	55·1	0

Astronomical Memorandum for April 3rd, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
Sun	6.14	5.52	Full Moon 6th
Moon	4.56 p.m.	2·56 a.m.	Last quarter 12th
Mercury	6 39 a.m.	6.5 p.m.	New Moon 20th
Venus	8.29 a.m.	7.6 p.m.	First quarter 28th
Mars	5.11 p.m.	4.48 a.m.	
Jupiter	11.45 a.m.	9.31 p.m.	Moon's age, 12·9 days.
Saturn	10.52 p.m.	1.2 p.m.	

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 6h. 31m.; p.m., 6h. 56m.
Moon.—In Equator, 5th; G.S. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 18th; G.N. Declination, 26th; Apogee 23rd; Perigee, 8th.
H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

The re-election of Mr. Deas Thomson as Chancellor of the University—an office which he has held for the last six years—was not only a proper compliment to his high standing, but a real service to the institution. The doctrine of new blood, which many are so anxious to preach, is in some cases a great mistake. There are names that acquire strength by continuance. There are persons whose influence is greater the longer it is exercised. They become a centre and rallying point to a circle liable to many mutations, and their moderating voice is instantly recognised and obeyed. England has always presented many examples of long continuance in her offices of honour and authority. The last great statesmen who passed away from the Councils of the Queen to the silence of the tomb ruled with all the more authority since their names had been for a generation of repute in the world. Ephemeral reputations are but meteors; those which have a long continuance, adorning as well as filling an important office, are the luminaries of the world.

The graceful notice of the Chancellor of this honour done to him is accompanied with an estimate of his own merit and ability which those who know him will hardly be inclined to endorse. It is not, however, great academical training and superior classical knowledge which are especially required to govern the institution. The speech of the Chancellor shows how wide the range of his duties, and how distinct they often are from the functions of the teacher. The number of degrees conferred by the University is certainly an important evidence of its utility. Comparison between those of Sydney and Melbourne will not appear to our disadvantage. It is in the indirect influences of the University that its chief benefits are to be found. The number trained would appear too small to warrant the expense; but the benefits it confers are not limited to those who attend upon its lectures. It has raised the general standard of education; it has furnished the means of professional training that could not have been otherwise engaged; and it has improved the schools of an inferior order, not only by presenting their pupils with the prospect of continuing and enlarging their studies, but by setting before them a model for imitation. It was with this view that the examinations for certificates of proficiency were first established, and it appears that the number issued already amounts to eighty-two. The judges have demanded certificates before admitting clerks to articles, and a preliminary examination will be probably required of all who are candidates for employment in the public service. Notwithstanding the repugnance of many to anything that would restrict the freedom of patronage, we are quite certain that the time is not distant when office under Government will cease to be a school for educating neglected boys whose uncles are members of Parliament.

The most important step which has been made in the University during the last year has been the adoption of a plan for the issue of certificates to female candidates. This measure is only an imitation of one already adopted in Great Britain, and long ago established in America. There seems to be no possible objection to granting certificates to those who merit them, and it must have a tendency to elevate the profession of a teacher as well as to give a higher status in society to accomplished women, who have hitherto been among the oppressed classes.

When the University is successfully able to establish medical schools, with all the resources of such institutions, it will greatly enlarge its usefulness. This seems to require a hospital practice, and it is proposed that the Alfred Hospital shall be erected upon a portion of the College lands. The smaller religious denominations, such as the Wesleyan and Congregational, are building their own colleges on land bought by their own money, and at their own expense. Among other reasons they have been unwilling to encumber their operations with those statutory limitations which make every student of the Affiliated Colleges necessarily a member of the University. This has given a large breadth of land on the University estate to be disposed of for other purposes, and thus opened a way for the erection of a medical school. The address of the Chancellor is not to be understood as a formal complaint against the tardiness of Government, but it awakens the suspicion that the important business of the country meets only slender attention from those who rule over us. Why should these delays take place in complying with requests which are so reasonable in themselves, and conditions which on the face of them are commended to common sense? Does it require so long a time to know whether the drainage of a hospital ought to be innocuous? Several of our physicians have a reputation which would fit them for any medical school in the world. They would be fewer in numbers, indeed, but not, as far as we can judge, commonly less in skill and knowledge. The quicker communication with Europe, and the vast improvements in art and science, propagate every attainment of the medical profession, and secure the knowledge of every remedy and every instrument which may subserve its noble task.

Mr. Deas Thomson notices a proposal of Sir Alexander Grant for a system of universal competition and joint examinations to bring together the students of all the Universities to contest the prize of knowledge, and to give to the ceremony the pomp and circumstance which may make it more impressive. Some scheme of this kind would be a strong antidote to the narrowness of a sect or to the exclusiveness of a class. Occasionally it would be seen that those least favoured by circumstances, or least considered, would carry off the prize, and individual merit would rise above party or sectarian distinction. The idea is a noble one, and at any rate would suggest something of the same kind for the Australian colonies. If carefully and impartially conducted, the honours of such a position would be a great stimulus to the young men of all classes to improve their opportunities, and to aspire to the possession of "the ennobling palm." Anything that gives supremacy to mind or importance to its cultivation is a useful check to the material and warlike tendencies of the day. We are told indeed that there were six hundred persons in the Prussian army who wrote letters to their friends in Sanscrit. We suspect that some little exaggeration might creep into this story, but it offers some encouragement to hope that the cultivation of the mind may not enervate the people, and that they may be found incapable of bowing to an iron despotism.

It is sometimes said, and there are sufficient examples to support the idea, that classical knowledge is no guarantee for acquaintance with the business of life, or, in plain terms, that scholars are commonly great fools. This is only the revenge of envy or the clamour of ignorance. The men of university training, or possessing equivalent attainments, are foremost in the race of life. They are the Ministers of State. They are the heads of their respective professions. They often merge the distinction which they might boast in the success of their mercantile position, or in the eminence of their mechanical achievements. That among thousands there are many blockheads is inevitable—that there are many who dream away life is true; but in what walk of life is it not so? Self-taught men often exhibit a marvellous power, and are quoted as if their example assured to ignorance success, and made regular study an incumbrance. It is, however, one useful result of methodical cultivation that it preserves men from all these crude and mischievous fancies, and proves the utility of systematic study.

The address of the Chancellor concludes with a reference to the author of the great Roman epic, Virgil, and refers to the tradition that he thought so meanly of his work as to destine it to the flames. It is true there is a variation in the story, and that, being unable to complete that connection which he desired, he left it to his friends to determine whether it should be burned or amended. It is repeated that a few passages were omitted, but that nothing was added to his work. The exquisite charm of the versification, as well as the interest of the subject, has always made this great poem a source of pleasure to scholars. In the translation of Dryden much of this beauty is preserved.

Persons who have given any attention to the state of the harbour during the summer that has come to a close, must consider it a fortunate circumstance that the rainfall has been heavy and the temperature low. Had it been otherwise, it may fairly be inferred that the Registrar-General's tables of mortality and sickness would have shown a very different result. The sewers have been kept well flushed, the sewage matter has been largely diluted, and the process of evaporation has gone on much more slowly than it would have done had the fierce rays of the sun been allowed to act upon the water without intermission for days and weeks. Neither the Corporation nor the Government, however, are to be credited with this modification of evil, though they might both be blameworthy, had sickness laid aside an unusual number of the population.

We can no longer plead the excuse of ignorance as to the effect of sewage matter upon the health. There is evidence of the strongest character that several epidemic diseases are generated by it, and that others, if not generated, are favoured by it. Conveyed into the system through the water we drink or the air we breathe, it lowers the tone of the system, and predisposes the body to disease. Medical men now speak confidently with respect to the cause of low fever which prostrates so many people, and forms the prelude to dangerous, prolonged, and sometimes to fatal illnesses. The gases evolved from sewage matter when exposed to the decomposing rays of the sun are now convicted of being the source of much of the sickness that was piously ascribed to Providence in days gone by. Modern science ascribes the same to Providence; but it is a Providence which says, "put away your uncleanness and you shall suffer no more"—not a Providence which says, "this is a punishment for your manifold transgressions, therefore submit, and repent."

When the Commissioners hit upon the harbour as a receptacle for the refuse of the streets and houses, doubtless they considered that they had done a good thing. It seems a very easy and inexpensive matter to shoot the sewage into the harbour and there get rid of it. And the expedient might perhaps be a harmless one—although wanting in economy—while the population was small, when the people are numbered by hundreds of thousands the circumstances are changed. What was harmless, although wasteful, then, becomes alarmingly dangerous and highly extravagant. The sewage is not got rid of; the solid portions float away, and lodge along the shores of the bays of which the harbour is composed, and the liquid portion floats lightly upon the salt water when not vexed by boisterous weather, and gives off its poisonous gases, which are carried cityward by the prevailing wind. The stench is sometimes unbearable, and in many districts it is a difficult matter for the owners of cottage property to keep their houses tenanted. As the population increases, the nuisance and danger is sure to increase, and there is no help for us until the sewage is carried to the proper place. And what is the proper place for this slough of the city? There is but one reply to this question. Experience says—the land. The soil extracts its sting, and acquires fertility from its application. This is the fundamental principle of all successful farming—to return to the land a portion of what is taken from it, or an equivalent. The land needs to be fed, and fortunately it admits of being fed by decaying animal and vegetable substances, which, if not buried, prove destructive of animal life.

Year by year, therefore, there is a substance discharged into the harbour as useless, which, if applied to the lands round Sydney, might yield us a large money return. The housekeepers of Sydney know full well how scarce table vegetables are, and what a hole is made by the purchase of them in the week's allowance. The market is now supplied by a few hard-working Chinamen, who apply the little watercourses to their purposes with painstaking assiduity, and by importation. Were the refuse of the city properly applied, vegetables would be plentiful and cheap, and the housekeepers might have fully half the money now expended in cabbages and sprouts and potatoes for other purchases. We are actually casting into the harbour a material that would be worth £30,000 to an English city of the same size, and, considering the much higher price of vegetables, should be of much greater value to Sydney than to any European town. Mr. Moriarty was quite correct when he explained the other day to the deputation that waited upon the Minister for Works, that it was both a proper and a feasible mode of employing the sewage to deposit it upon the land. This is the mode in which it is being utilised in England. Formerly the rivers were the receptacles for the filth of towns; now they may not be so used, and the water of sewage only may be returned to the river when it has been passed through the soil and rendered innocuous.

The Corporations, between the Health of Towns Act and the Rivers' Protection Act, are obliged to carry the sewage upon the land, and to do the best they can with it. In some cases the farmers take it, in some the corporations are under the necessity of turning farmers, and growing ryegrass and cabbages. The farmer of England forms a very different estimate of the value of sewage to what would be formed by the Australian cultivator. The one complains of the amount of water with which the manurial matter is diluted; the other would gladly have the water even without the manurial matter. Therefore a ton of sewage would have a very different value attached to it in London and Sydney. The value we have specified for the sewage of Sydney is that which obtains in England, where the water is regarded as a deteriorant. Considering the value of water in cultivation around Sydney, it might be said to be worth three times the sum named.

The quantity of land required for sewage irrigation per hundred or per thousand people will depend on several considerations; for instance, the character of the land and the extent to which (by natural or artificial drainage) filtration can be resorted to in connection with irrigation. Experience acquired in England goes to show that the quantity of land required will vary from the minimum of one acre to every hundred persons to the maximum of one acre to every fifty persons. One of the most reliable authorities says:—"With free soils, and a full recognition of the advantages of filtration in connection with irrigation, one acre may suffice to cleanse the sewage from 150 persons, and under the same condition one acre of what are called retentive soils may equally suffice to cleanse the sewage of 100 persons. But these quantities must be enlarged for two reasons—first, because provision must be made for increasing population, and, next, because it is most desirable to have a margin of extra land beyond that which is absolutely required for purification, in order to allow of an alternation in cropping and an occasional rest of the land from sewage. Again, if the sewage is diluted above the standard I have mentioned, as it frequently will be, the farmer will desire to spread it over as wide an area as he can, and he should be provided with land to enable him to do so. If filtration is resorted to at times as a separate process (irrespective of irrigation) the area may be reduced considerably."

The Corporation complain of the difficulty they experience in getting the people to pay the sewerage rates imposed. But the reluctance on the part of the public to contribute is not to be wondered at. They are by no means impressed with the utility of the system now in force. The nuisance is removed, but it is only removed from one place to become more pestiferous, and a cause of greater expense, in another. When it is seen that arrangements are made for conducting it to the land, and the prospect presented of getting an annual money return from it, the present reluctance will vanish, and the sewerage rate will be paid far more cheerfully than any rate levied by the city authorities.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office, at 10.30: Re M'Laughlin, a lunatic, adjourned state of facts; Luan and others v. Brown, receiver's first account.

Quarter Sessions.—A Court of Quarter Sessions will be held at Darlinghurst this day, at which Mr. District Court Judge Dowling will preside. There are fifty-eight criminal cases for trial, of which the following is a list:—John A. M'Farlane, larceny; James Hill, embezzlement; Loftus Sinnett, unlawfully wounding, assault, and occasioning actual bodily harm; Michael Hickey, larceny; Rhoda Teresa Victoria Huff, forgery and uttering; Samuel Lovell, larceny; William Dickson, stealing in a dwelling-house; Robert Young, attempt to stab; Elizabeth Johnson, larceny; John Blacket, stealing in a dwelling-house; Martin Johnstone and Mary Ann Johnstone, robbery with violence; Kate Edwards, otherwise called Kate Kelly, keeping a bawdy house; Elizabeth Williamson, larceny; Mary Campbell, unlawfully pawning (three cases); Mary Carvassio, attempt to commit suicide; James Lysight, feloniously wounding; Stephen Fuller, larceny (two cases); Charles Tramont, larceny; James O'Brien, keeping a disorderly house; Samuel Harris, unlawfully wounding; Henry Moore, larceny; James Kelly, larceny and receiving; George Williams, stealing in a dwelling; George Williams, larceny (two cases); David Higgins, unlawfully wounding; James Power, larceny; Michael Noonan and William Coleman, larceny from the person; Ah Lung, larceny; Bridget Dogherty, feloniously wounding; Joseph Hartley, unlawfully and maliciously attempting to wound; James Lawson, attempt to commit suicide; Charles Zimmerman, embezzlement; Morris Cohen, and Saul Aaron, larceny and receiving (two cases); Jessie Desmond, larceny by servant (two cases); Jessie Desmond, larceny (two cases); James M'Pherson and John Cook, burglary and larceny; Patrick James Holden, stealing from the person; John Mason, stealing from the person; Johanna Ryan, larceny; Morris Cohen, embezzlement; Margaret Trainer, larceny by servant; Thomas Sheehan, larceny; George Jerrems, embezzlement; Henry Lucas, embezzlement; Denis O'Neill, larceny; John Arkright and Sarah Files, stealing from the person; Thomas Barry, attempt to steal from the person; John Cherry, uttering base coin; Robert Griffiths, attempt to commit burglary.

Sydney Rowing Club.—A special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Rowing Club was held at the club rooms on Saturday afternoon. A number of new members were elected by ballot, and Messrs. Street and Robson were appointed auditors. Mr. A. Yeomans occupied the chair.

Sudden Death.—At a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Robert Roberts died suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. O'Connell, of Maitland-place, off Parramatta-street, where he had been staying for two years past.

Death of Mr. Eales.—We regret to learn that Mr. John Eales, of Duckinfield Park, near Morpeth, died at his residence early on Saturday morning. Mr. Eales was a very old resident of the Hunter River district, and was largely identified with colonial interests.

A Liberal Giver.—The Director of the Botanic Gardens (Mr. Charles Moore) has received a letter from Mr. T. S. Mort, in which that gentleman proposes to give to the Botanic Gardens, for the use of the public, his valuable collection of greenhouse plants. Mr. Mort is not only willing to bestow his magnificent collection of floral treasures, but, "as the plants would be of small service at the Gardens without the accommodation to house them," he proposes to hand over his largest greenhouse, providing the Government will be at the expense of removing it. We believe the Government have hardly had time to convey to Mr. Mort an intimation of their grateful acceptance of his generous offer; but we cannot, as representatives in an unofficial way of the public, refrain from recording by anticipation the gratitude of our fellow-colonists to Mr. Mort which the announcement of this benefaction will assuredly inspire. The horticulturists of the community have long regarded Mr. Mort as one of their best patrons; and while they will rejoice that the plants from Greenoakes will not be dispersed, they will not conclude that Mr. Mort's interest in agriculture and gardening has in anywise diminished.

Erratum.—In the report of a remark made by Mr. J. B. Watt at the interview of the deputation with the Premier on Friday, an error occurs—the word "taxation" having been substituted for "revenue." It will be apparent to anyone who read the whole of the report, that the argument of the deputation was that no new taxation would be required to meet the cost of the proposed postal route, inasmuch as the Government, it was contended, would probably receive £5000 from postages, and £10,000 from additional *revenue* through the Customs.

Vegetable Curiosity.—There is now being exhibited in the window of Messrs. Beilby and Cohen, ironmongers, George-street, a singular double cucumber of the white species, the one is slightly attached to the other by about half-an-inch in thickness of the flesh, but so completely covered as not to exhibit any joint. The length of this junction is about four inches, the points forming two distinct cucumbers. This singular production was grown by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of the Darling Nursery.

Gold-Field at Canowindra.—We understand that the Government have received a telegram to the effect that gold has been discovered near Canowindra; and we believe that the Secretary for Lands (the Hon. J. B. Wilson) has instructed the Commissioner for the Southern Gold-fields to visit that place without delay, and report to the Government as to what steps he may deem necessary or expedient to be taken under the circumstances.

Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.—The foundation stone of the new building for this institution, will be laid this afternoon, at 4 o'clock p.m., by his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, who has kindly acceded to the desire of the committee that it should be laid by him. Invitations have been sent to most of the principal subscribers and others. It is anticipated a goodly number of spectators will be present if the weather is fine. Temporary platforms will be laid for the principal spectators. It is also intended to have a number of subscription lists to hand, so that those who feel disposed to help the undertaking will be able to do so. Nearly the whole of the foundation is completed. The children of the institution will be present under the charge of the officers, and the public generally are by advertisement invited.

Seaman Drowned.—Shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, while a seaman named Robert Anderson was walking along the staging leading from the Circular Quay to the deck of the ship Strathdon, lying close to the North Shore Ferry, he stumbled and fell into the water. A seaman who noticed the occurrence from the shore, leaped into a boat which was fastened by a painter to the side of the quay, and put off to the assistance of Anderson, who was struggling to keep himself afloat; but owing to the shortness of the painter or rope which was fastened to the boat, he was unable to reach the drowning man, who immediately after sank. The seaman who put off to assist, and whose name has not transpired, shouted out, that he might, if possible, attract the attention of some one on board the Strathdon. The decks appeared deserted, and no one responded to the alarm till some minutes had elapsed. The seaman then went off to the Water Police Office, where he stated the occurrence. Four or five of the Water Policemen at once arrived on the spot with drags, and in about the first throw succeeded in recovering the body. Efforts were continued for half-an-hour to restore animation, but though they were kept up with vigour, and though all means were resorted to, they were unsuccessful. Directly after the body had been recovered, two medical men were sent for, but neither were at home. The body was taken from the Quay to the Infirmary, where life was declared to be extinct. Anderson is supposed to have been intoxicated when he fell from the staging. The flags of the Strathdon were half-masted yesterday.

The Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.—The yachts belonging to this club were favoured with splendid weather on Saturday afternoon, when they assembled in Farm Cove for evolution practice. Commodore Dangar being absent, signal No. 97 (take orders from Vice-Commodore) was made shortly before 3 p.m., from the Mistral, which, under the command of Mr. Gilchrist, V.C., led the way down harbour, with a nice wholesail southerly, Peri, Vivienne, Pert, Elia, Nereid, Mischief, and Ione following in line. When the flagship passed Fort Denison, orders were given to haul on a wind on the port tack, which was creditably executed. They then stood up harbour until off Dawes' Point, when a signal was made to form in line abreast of Vice-Commodore. This manœuvre was the least successful of the programme, and it was not until they got to Fort Denison that anything like a line was formed. They afterwards changed into single file, and stretched down the harbour to Middle Head, then returned close hauled to Shark Point, and, in response to signal 62, formed two lines. This was promptly carried out, and their positions were admirably kept as they ran up harbour. After passing the Cove they again hauled on a wind and returned to the rendezvous, when each yacht saluted the flag officer and returned to moorings.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

THE report of Mr. Aspinall's death is incorrect; but he is in a dangerous condition.

A boy burglariously entered the Public Library, and when arrested a number of coins and other valuables were found in his possession; he has been remanded, to enable the police to secure his accomplices.

The missionary ship Dayspring has sailed on a cruise; she will visit Warnambool, Portland, Belfast, and proceed to the New Hebrides.

The Rev. Mr. Lyndsay has sailed for Sydney in the steamer Dandenong, and will proceed to Fiji.

The University matriculation commences on the 24th July.

The flour market is firm at £15; wheat, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.

Weather, fine.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Glenshee, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—At 8 p.m., Claud Hamilton (s.), for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Tidemann has been committed for trial on a charge of larceny, bail refused; other charges are to come on next week.

Sales of wheat have taken place at 5s. 9d. The market seems easier.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The half-yearly inspection of the different batteries constituting our Volunteer Artillery Force took place on Saturday afternoon. Batteries Nos. 1 and 2 were inspected by Colonel Richardson, at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, and were put through various evolutions with the field batteries. The arms and accoutrements were afterwards inspected, and the colonel in a few remarks complimented the men upon their general efficiency. No. 4 battery went through the various gun exercises at the Military Stores, Queen's Wharf. The battery consisted of Armstrong guns, and the men performed the different exercises to the satisfaction of Colonel Richardson, who expressed his pleasure, and congratulated the company upon its efficiency. The men were then dismissed.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.—In noticing the late riots at the now infamous establishment, the *Newcastle Chronicle* remarks:—"We have hitherto dealt with those immediately responsible for such a disreputable state of affairs. But there are others on whose shoulders very heavy blame rests; there are magistrates, who, acting without carefully studying the Acts, and, consequently, being in ignorance of their requirements and intentions, have sent notorious, irreclaimable prostitutes, for whom the Reformatory was too good, to the Industrial School, there to contaminate and destroy, body and soul, innocent and respectable children, neglected by their parents, for whom the Government, acting in *loco parentis*, had provided a home. The Reformatory is all but empty; the fearful scenes enacted have arisen in the Industrial School, and a terrible and scandalous wrong have those magistrates wrought who have thus neglected their duties. Their object seems to have been to pass the unclean thing out of their sight, and then to cumber themselves about it no more. The sooner the Attorney-General looks into this matter the better it will be.

RICHMOND.—A correspondent writes:—"A meeting of the Athletic Sports Committee was held at the Union Inn, on Friday, the 31st instant, Mr. J. Onus, senior, occupied the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. A letter was read from Mr. Holborrow declining to act upon the committee, owing to other engagements. Mr. Holborrow's resignation was accepted. It was moved by Mr. W. Onus, and resolved, that Mr. E. Young be appointed upon the committee. It was also resolved that Mr. J. Onus be treasurer of the sports fund. The committee arranged a programme of twelve events, amongst which is a pony race; there were also prizes offered to competitors in feats of an amusing character. A committee meeting was arranged for Monday evening next.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On the 28th ultimo, a serious case of stabbing took place at the Criterion Hotel, Murrumburrah. The correspondent of the *Yass Courier* says:—William Monro, carpenter, of this town, a man between fifty and sixty years of age, went down to the Criterion in the early part of the night, and afterwards got into a quarrel with a man known about here as "Red Larry." The latter, it seems, from Monro's statement, wished to know why Monro would not drink with him, and Monro replied because he was a thief, whereupon Larry struck him, and a brief fight ensued. There appears to have been much quarrelling afterwards, and Larry became violently excited towards Monro, who came away for a time, but returned to the Criterion at a later period. On his return, as I learn from one who was present, Larry exclaimed, "There's the —— who called me a thief; I'll murder him!" and was making up to Monro, who knocked him down. On rising he again attacked Monro, stabbing him twice—one blow was apparently a slight one on the chin, the other a deep and dangerous one at the back of the neck. There were numbers of people in the billiard-room where this occurred, but it was not immediately perceived that a knife had been used, as Monro did not at first appear to feel it. So soon as it was known, however, Larry was knocked down and the knife taken from him; he was then hustled out of the house, it not appearing, I suppose, that anything serious had happened to Monro. The latter was brought up to Mr. Hodgson's, the chemist, bleeding profusely, when it was found that a knife wound about an inch and a half deep and an inch and a quarter broad had been inflicted in the fleshy part of the neck—a little lower down and it must have cut the jugular vein. Mr. Hodgson, after examination, sewed the wound up and dressed it with plaister. The police, on getting knowledge of the occurrence, made a search for Larry, and discovered him with his shoes off hiding in a paddock a little way off. He was of course made a prisoner, and is to be taken to Young this evening or to-morrow morning, when he will be brought before the Bench there. Monro was taken in to-day, and there are some five or six witnesses who will have to attend. The prisoner is a man of about forty-five or fifty years of age, and appears to be very well known to the police, though no one that I have asked seems to remember his proper surname.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The coroner for the district, Mr. T. W. Pearse, held an inquest on Thursday, at Halfway House, Vacy, on the body of a young man named John Lovett, who had been killed the previous day while working on his father's farm. The two brothers (says the *Maitland Mercury*) were engaged in prising an old post out of the ground, by means of a lever which consisted of a long pole resting upon a fulcrum formed by a slab. The slab split, and the pole came down on the head of the deceased, who remained unconscious for half an hour, during which time his brother bathed his head with water. Deceased, when he recovered consciousness, complained of a pain in his head; he got home with the assistance of the brother, who went to the father, and afterwards proceeded to the Paterson for Dr. Newberry, who sent out a powder and a draught, and came on himself. The brother of the deceased came first with the medicine, and then returned to hurry the doctor, and in the meantime the father administered the powder, which deceased vomited up, with blood, and died before the doctor could arrive. Deceased was eighteen years of age. Dr. Pierce, who examined the body, found a fracture of the left parietal bone, and gave his opinion that death was the result of concussion of the brain. The verdict was—"That the said John Lovett was accidentally killed by the fall of a pole on his head, causing a fracture of the skull."

CRICKET.—A match took place on Saturday, 25th March, between Camden College and Mr. Sly's school, Calder House, Redfern, with the following result:—Camden College, 1st innings 34; 2nd ditto 19; total, 53. Calder House, 1st innings 24; 2nd, 40; total 64. Calder House winning by 11 runs.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On Saturday evening last in the hall of the above institution, the N. S. W. Amateur Christy Minstrels gave a popular and carefully diversified programme of Ethiopian choruses, ballads, and farces. The attendance was so large that the hall was filled to overflowing, many being unable to obtain seats. The various items in the evening's performance were very well received—the golden shoe dance, by Messrs. Mitchell and Poulter, being accorded universal applause. The amateurs had the assistance of Max Maretzic on the cornet, and of W. Herman on the flute. The entertainment concluded with a laughable Ethiopian farce.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—On Saturday evening the usual weekly concert in the Temperance Hall was numerously attended, the hall being well filled. Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.A., who presided, spoke in commendatory terms of the character of the entertainment. Being carried on for the laudable object of affording a pleasant and profitable evening's enjoyment, and it may be said of cultivating and encouraging the popular taste for first-class music (for the most popular of our vocalists are engaged) it is a matter of regret that the condition of success is so frequently wanting, viz., a full house. Unless the hall is nearly filled by the audience, owing to the smallness of the charge for admission, there is a loss to the funds; and from this cause there is now a deficit of £60, of rather long standing. It is hoped, however, that during the approaching winter months, a renewed interest may be taken in these entertainments, and the deficit cleared off. The vocalists on Saturday night were Messrs. Andrew Fairfax, Ackland, and T. Campbell, and Mrs. Conduit and Miss James. Some music on the concertina was given by Mr. Conduit, and two or three comic recitations were also rendered felicitiously by Mr. Cameron. Mrs. Caldwell was the accompanist. A complimentary concert is to be given on Easter Monday to liquidate the existing debt referred to above.

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"I see a stranger in the House."
—*Newspaper report.*

X.

MR. Daniel Egan has been made more popular in death than ever he was whilst in life. If, as old classic authors write, the shades of the departed hang about the spots which they were most wont to frequent when in life, then the spirit of the late Postmaster-General, as it soars over the ministerial seat which formed the climax of ambition to its mundane form, must sniff up delight from the affectionate tones of regard which fall from lips that never before were opened to emit words of praise upon the living man.

One honorable and, by courtesy, learned—save the mark!—member, who has made the great exhumation question his *pièce de resistance*, has determined, for want of some equally interesting subject to handle, not to let the poor remains of the late hon. member rest in peace, even in the grave to which his post-mortal persecutors have at last reconsigned him. More persevering than the original disturbers of the last sleeping place of the unoffending corpse, he insists upon prowling round the hallowed spot, and upon revelling, ghoul-like, amongst all the horrors of disinterment and desecration. Pandering to the vulgar taste for the horrible, he indulges in mouthing denunciations, which become sickening from constant repetition. Aiming at popularity, he cares nothing about how he raises himself into sight or notice, and little recks whether his ascent be gained by trampling upon dead men's bones—upon the blackened character of a lady—upon the shattered remains of our trade—or upon the very ruins of the colony itself.

Mr. Robert Forster very well hit off the style of speeches which we are now, alas! too often compelled to listen to in the Assembly, when he declared them to be "the senseless declamation of ramping ranting humbugs." As we get such speeches now by the hour, and as the ramping and ranting style of oratory is coming into vogue, a little training for wind will do hon. members more good than any of the old-fashioned training for argument and reason. Our Public school boys must be taught that he who can talk loudest and longest, and use the greatest number of descriptive expletives, will take the first place in public life; and that purity of diction, reasoning power, and logical sequence have completely gone out of date. Well might Mr. Robert Forster make the remark I have quoted; and well might Mr. Hill put the pungent little query, "What about gas?" during the delivery of one of these inflated orations.

But this is not all. Very much to my surprise, and very much also to my regret, I see that Mr. Butler is disposed to contest with the other hon., and by courtesy learned member, who has hitherto monopolised the abusive power of the House, the leading position in the ramping ranting line of business. For some time past Mr. Butler has been gradually working himself into the foreground; and on Tuesday night he made a dash at the foremost place, and fairly out-Buchananed Buchanan. On that occasion he got regularly red hot, and went in a regular perished at the Government. Fancy the hon. and learned gentleman to whom we have all looked for better things, coming out in this style, "This insolence of an insolent Government! This insolence and presumpton, which is so like the personal characteristics of some of them! Here is a question under discussion, in which their own personal honour is concerned, and yet they have the insolence and audacity to turn their backs upon the House and leave the Chamber. The House which will submit to such insolence well deserves to get it. They are degrading the House by their insolent and presumptuous conduct. This Premier, with his old fashioned, hundred-year-ago political notions, has the insolence, the presumption, the audacity to turn his back upon the House." Very much in the style of the other hon. and learned gentleman, is it not? It is most pleasing to see brethren, of the Bar especially, dwelling together in unity; and these two hon. and learned gentlemen who were so recently flying at each other tooth and nail, are now a perfect pair of inseparables, rubbing heads after the lolling Assembly style of endearments, and perhaps noses after the more barbarous Polynesian plan, and in the height of their fraternisation adopting one common style with which to attack the common foe.

If, however, Mr. Butler were red hot on Tuesday, he was very candent on Wednesday, when he rose to reply to some remarks of Mr. Stewart. He began with charging that hon. gentleman with "buffoonery," and then told him that "the bitterest sectarian is always the man with the smallest amount of religion, or of no religion at all." Then he went on, always referring to Mr. Stewart:—"With his dirty little slanders against people of other denominations, and the heads of other denominations. He jingles his petty dirty little jokes to the House, whenever there is anything of importance to a large section of the community. Let him contain his dirty little malignity within himself, even though he should burst. He is himself an inquisitor at heart; and if he got the chance he would be one of the vilest inquisitors that ever breathed."

And what do you think brought about all this storm? Simply this: Mr. Hoskins suggested that there ought to be a Roman Catholic on the Council of Education; whereupon Mr. Stewart, in his usual dry and caustic style, wished to know why there ought to be a Roman Catholic there rather than in any other position? "Let the principle be carried out elsewhere," said he, "and let us begin at home before we go to the Council of Education. There is not a fair proportion of Catholics in the House; and of those in the House there is not a fair proportion on the Government side. There are nine Roman Catholics in the House, and only one of them supports the Government. Well, let us have fair play, and let us have five or even four—I will accept four—on our side. If they want the principle carried out, I call upon three of them to step over to this side of the House. I call upon the hon. member for Yass first to come over." He went on in this way, causing a hearty laugh amongst hon members, but making Mr. Butler most unmistakably peppery. Even when he had done with Mr. Stewart, the hon. and learned gentleman, having got the steam up, turned round to give the remains of the power to his old friend, Mr. Robertson, and a very nice little bit of sparring took place between them.

Mr. Butler taunted Mr. Robertson with being favourable to the representation of the Roman Catholics at the Council Board, and then with having given his assent to the appointment of a gentleman who was not a Roman Catholic.

"It is false!" cried Mr. Robertson.

"The hon. member's gross interruptions will have no effect upon me!" responded Mr. Butler, who then went on to narrate that when Mr. Robertson asked him to join him "in that miserable faction of a Ministry to which he belonged," when all other inducements had been unavailing, he had said, "Old man, there will be three offices vacant at the Board of Education." There was a general laugh at this, Mr. Robertson continually asserting that the statement was false, and keeping up a brisk skirmish, as shown in your report.

Afterwards, when it came to his turn to speak, Mr. Robertson retorted upon the hon. and learned gentleman in his own style. He declared that the hon. and learned member had evinced "the grossest coarseness, ignorance, and vulgarity of conduct—a coarseness, however, which was easily to be accounted for by the hon. and learned member's early habits of life." He assured the House that the story about the seats at the Board was utterly without foundation, and that the last appointment to the Board was condemned by the hon. and learned member solely because he always became rabid, wild, mad whenever the subject of denominationalism was touched. He only got Mr. Butler out of temper when he declared that that hon. and learned gentleman took care to keep himself safely in a permanent Government billet, whilst Mr. Robertson and others were fighting the battle of the people's rights; now that the fight was over, and the victory won, the hon. and learned member came to get some of the spoils of victory.

There was a great bit of fun with my friend, Mr. William Cummings, the sight of whose face is always refreshing, since it gives me hope, if not promise, of some little episode of interest to your readers, and of relief to myself. On Wednesday night he was accused by an hon. member of having allowed himself to be cajoled by Mr. Robertson, and with having permitted himself, after having promised to vote for Mr. Macleay's motion, to be locked up in a room. There was something very grand in the way in which Mr. Cummings rose to answer this. Another hon. member had caught the Speaker's eye, and had been called upon; but Mr. Cummings was not to be put off. With a wave of the hand, he put the other hon. gentleman's claims out of sight, merely observing, "The hon. member will permit me to speak." And then he opened fire upon his adversary. Pulling down his wristbands, and then planting his thumbs majestically in the arm-holes of his waistcoat, he looked down with an air of withering scorn upon his accuser. "The impudence and audacity," said he, "of an hon. member to rise in this House and to say what I mustn't characterise as a lie, because it would be out of order, but which is without the slightest atom of truth in it. Talk of the Colonial Secretary shutting me up in a room! It's preposterous! Why he wouldn't have the impertinence to ask me which way I would vote, much less ask me to vote for him."

"I didn't say so," put in Mr. Buchanan.

"You said he shut me up in a room," retorted Mr. Cummings, "and I say that the man who said so told an atrocious falsehood; and the man who rises in this Chamber to make a statement so utterly untrue, is not worthy of a seat in this House."

LOST DAYS AND WASTED OPPORTUNITIES.

"THERE not being a quorum present it is my duty to adjourn this House." During the present session the foregoing formula has been often repeated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. There has never been a period since the inauguration of responsible government in this colony when so much time has been lost and wasted—and worse than wasted. The most marked characteristics of the present session do not redound to the credit of representative institutions. The Assembly has shown itself impotent for any good purpose. It has displayed energy and tact only in abuse and obstruction. Thus, eight months have passed away like water through a filter, leaving only a disagreeable residuum.

A good deal of ingenuity has been occasionally exercised for the purpose of breaking up the House. Any member, at any time, may cause the House to be counted. The privilege affords to honorable gentlemen who scarcely ever add their quota of argument to a debate, an opportunity of making a speech, which, though brief, is exceedingly effective, because it puts a stop to business. Dozy members, who belong to the somnolent school of oratory by this sudden check have been sufficiently roused to comprehend the situation; political Jeremiahs have been abruptly stopped in the midst of their bitterest denunciations, and fierce conflicts have been closed as suddenly as about at fisticuffs when the police enter the ring.

The quorum is twenty in a House of seventy-two. The framers of the Constitution Act thought it undesirable that any smaller number should carry on the public business when a single member objected. The Speaker cannot, of his own motion, take cognisance of the paucity of members. The business of the Assembly might be carried on for hours without a quorum, unless the fact were brought under his notice by the tellers, on a division being taken; or by a count made at the instance of some representative of the people. It is questionable, however, whether the country has ever suffered any injury from the exercise of this privilege by individual members. It is resorted to, no doubt, for various reasons. According to Parliamentary rules—which will not allow improper motives to be imputed, it may be assumed that in every case when the Speaker's attention has been called to the state of the House, it has been so directed because it has been thought that the business was too important to be conducted by less than a quorum. Some measures are defeated by the process of counting. One or two tacticians have so great a talent in this department, that it was proposed a few months ago to invest them with a new order of political merit, and make them Counts Out.

A much more serious cause of complaint is the frequent failure to make a House—indifference to the debates, as shown by long lists of "pairs;" numerous absentees; the expenditure of time in matters of a personal nature. All these things have contributed to the delay of measures necessary to the well-being of the colony, and are among the bad signs of the times. The month just past will serve for an example. In each week there are two days devoted to private business and two are set apart for Government measures. In the month of March on three private days and one Government day there was "no House," and on one private day there was a count out.

Three o'clock is the hour of meeting, but half-an-hour's grace is allowed. On Friday, 3rd March, at half-past 3, there were of the seventy-two members only nineteen present, exclusive of the Speaker, namely, Sir James Martin, Messrs. Robertson, Lord, Byrnes, Lackey, Allen, Dodds, Stewart, Lee, W. Forster, Alexander, King, Onslow, Macleay, Tunks, Lloyd, Sutherland, Farnell, Brookes.

On the 10th there were only seventeen members in attendance, namely, Messrs. Lord, Byrnes, Lucas, Lackey, Stewart, Weaver, R. Forster, H. Stephen, Clarke, Baker, Dodds, W. Forster, Macleay, Alexander, Tunks, Buchanan, Farnell.

On the 17th, in the midst of a scene of disorder, the House was counted out after sitting only two hours. There were then only sixteen members present, namely, Messrs. Robertson, Windeyer, Lord, Wilson, Lackey, Stewart, Driver, Lloyd, Bawden, W. Forster, Buchanan, Fitzpatrick, S. C. Brown, Lucas, Sutherland, and Nowlan.

On the 24th there was no quorum when the Speaker took the chair at half-past 3, and the House was adjourned till the next sitting day. Seventeen gentlemen were present, namely:—Messr. Wilson, Lord, Ryan, Baker, Stewart, Lackey, Eckford, Dodds, Hill, Bawden, W. Forster, Wearne, S. Brown, Tunks, Hart, Driver, M. H. Stephen.

On Thursday last, which was a Government day, and when it was expected urgent business would be transacted, there were only sixteen members present, namely:—Sir James Martin, and Messrs. Byrnes, Lord, Dodds, Fitzpatrick, W. Forster, Hill, King, Lackey, Macleay, Moses, Neale, Onslow, Piddington, Wisdom and Stewart.

Does not this look like trifling with the business of Parliament? In a few days it will be nine months since the session began. Half the time has been spent in turning out a weak Administration to make way for a "strong Government." The other half has been spent in going over the ground previously traversed, and producing the basis of a tariff almost the fac-simile of resolutions brought forward in 1870, save in its vicious features. Running through the debates there has been a vein of bad humour. Envy, hatred, and malice have cropped up continually. The principal object of meeting has seemed to be defamation. Members have consumed as much time in throwing dirt at their neighbours and trying to set their own conduct in a fair light before their constituents as would suffice to transact the business of the session thrice over. Men having a proper appreciation of their duty, and consciousness that they are doing right, would be content in their place in Parliament, to perform the task proper to the occasion, and talk to their constituents from the hustings. It is to be regretted that the most important work of the session should be delayed until the Assembly is so thoroughly wearied that a quorum can hardly be kept together.

The business yet to be transacted is of the most important kind. The Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill, the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill, the Customs Duties (Tariff) Bill, the Roads Bill, and one or two other measures furnish abundant material for the legitimate exercise of all those qualities which representatives of the people are supposed to possess. If anything more were wanting, there is the Superannuation question, which ought to be settled without delay. The determination of this matter is of much more consequence than inquiries into the alleged unveracity and "accidental" truth-speaking of honorable members or their bull-like antipathy to political "red-rags." At present the fund is administered after the style of an insolvent estate. About six months ago the income from the four per cent. payments was divided ratably among the claimants and amounted to about five shillings in the pound upon arrears. Last month the dividend was about one and eightpence in the pound on the amount due and unpaid, and the dividend this month will be probably about a shilling!

It is in this state of things—when the monetary and fiscal arrangements of the country are all unsettled—and when many measures necessary to the wellbeing of the country are urgently required, that the Assembly can waste the chief part of its time in the utterance of words idle, or irritating, and either fail to make a House or count out five times in a month! In a few days it will be nine months since Parliament met for the dispatch of the business proper to 1870. There ought this year be a recess and another session. If it has taken nine months to do nothing, it is clear that the Assembly must turn over a new leaf to have a recess and get through the business of two sessions in the remaining nine months of the current year. The time, however, is ample, if members would enter upon their work with a single desire to benefit the country, and in their deliberations, be only moderately relevant and civil.

WORMS IN SHEEP.

WE regret to learn that many of the flocks of the South-western and Western interior have suffered serious injury from the prevalence of what is called the intestinal and lung worm disease. The natural habitat of the sheep is in mountainous country or dry and elevated table lands, and it is therefore not surprising that after twelve months of almost incessant wet weather the constitution of the sheep which have been exposed to it in many parts of the country should have become enfeebled, and many flocks have almost succumbed to the attacks of worms in the intestines and lungs. We believe that the effect of a long-continued rainfall is to produce a luxuriant growth of rank unnutritious herbage; and worms are then developed in enormous quantities in sheep which have to subsist on such watery food or are camped on sloppy ground. Intestinal worms are, it is said, always present in sheep in a greater or less degree; but they have lately increased to such an enormous extent that the animals may be literally said to be full of them. The eggs become scattered over the pasturage and are thus eaten by sheep supposed to be healthy, and the mischief spreads with terrible rapidity. Now that the winter is setting in, squatters would do well to apply the necessary antidotes; and, happily, with care and a small expenditure on salt and sulphate of iron, the ravages of these worms may be checked. We believe that this intestinal worm rejoices in the euphonious designation in scientific nomenclature of *Ancylostomum duodenale*. It is very seldom found in limestone country, but has been observed to occur chiefly in granite soil countries.

We understand, however, that the worm in the lung is far more dangerous on account of its position and the difficulty of reaching it. A piece of the lung of one of the diseased sheep was sent down from Carcoar to the Chief Inspector of Stock (Mr. Alexander Bruce) on Saturday morning, who lost no time in submitting it to Dr. W. Morris, of Castlereagh-street, the eminent microscopist, to whom the Agricultural Society were indebted for a valuable analysis of the wools shown at their late Exhibition. The lung when received was quite dry, so that the entozoa were not sufficiently soft to enable them to be submitted to microscopical examination. Dr. Morris steeped the lung in a preparation for the purpose, and after an hour or two the worms were brought back to a state in which they could be dealt with. We are indebted to Dr. Morris for the following information, the result of a hasty examination, and for an opportunity of observing the entozoa in their various stages of development. On cutting open the lungs, the bronchial tubes were discovered to be literally blocked up with the worms, which were very thin and from two to three inches in length, and which were interwoven like bunches of tangled thread. Of course they live upon the blood of the animal, and Dr. Morris inclined to the opinion that they belonged to the same family (*Nematoda*) as the intestinal worm, although a different variety. The insects are full of eggs, and the eggs were also mixed up with the mucus lodged in the bronchial tubes. On taking a minute particle of the mucus, and placing it under the microscope, hundreds of these eggs were visible, each containing a perfect embryo. The bronchial tubes were obviously infested by more than one variety of worm. One class of insects had ray-like branches at the terminal portion, while another was round, and a third was joined together with a band-like process, from which the eggs fall away. We believe that, so far as Dr. Morris's investigation has extended, he is led to conclude that these lung worms are new to the sheep of this colony; but, no doubt, when he shall have made further inquiry we may hope to obtain more positive information on the subject.

At the deputation which waited upon the Premier on Friday, Mr. J. B. Watt incidentally mentioned this matter of the disease to Sir James Martin, and requested that Dr. Morris and Mr. Bruce should be desired to inspect the infected sheep, seeing that in some cases the mortality had been such as to cause serious alarm. We are happy to learn that the Government have not been indifferent to the matter; and the Secretary for Lands (the Hon. J. B. Wilson), who has had considerable practical experience in this colony as a grazier and with stock, has obtained the subjoined report on the subject, which we have much pleasure in publishing at the earliest moment. It will be seen that, while there is abundant cause for taking precautionary measures, there is no need for much alarm with regard to the intestinal worm.

REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Sheep to the Minister for Lands.

"As I have already reported, a small white worm, about the thickness of a No. 14 cotton thread, and from half an inch to an inch in length, has been prevalent on many runs on the upland portions of the colony, and caused very heavy losses, especially among the young sheep and lambs. These worms principally infest the second stomach, but they are also found in the others, and sometimes in the bowels. The chief outward symptom of their presence is an unaccountable pining of the sheep on good feed. To detect them it is necessary to kill and examine the sheep at once, as the worm in these cases where it is fatal dies with the sheep, and cannot after death be readily detected.

"I am now, however, glad to be able to report that under a systematic course of sulphate of iron and salt treatment the deaths have, aided no doubt by the late fine weather, very much diminished. As was to be expected, from the very low state in which some of the sheep were when it began to be tried, this treatment failed in many instances to bring them round, but of its efficacy there cannot be a doubt, for the following reasons:—

"1. There are several instances in the upland country, where sheep which have had regular supplies of sulphate of iron and salt have not been at all affected by these worms; while on neighbouring runs of the same description, where no salt and iron were given, the sheep have died from them in considerable numbers.

"2. Where the sheep were badly affected, and strong doses of the iron regularly administered, the deaths have come down to one-tenth of what they were previous to that treatment.

"3. Where sheep, apparently badly affected, to which this medicine has been given, have been killed, few or no worms were found on examination of the stomach.

"This medicine not only destroys the worm but possesses also tonic and strengthening properties, which are very much wanted in the low and impoverished state of the sheep—brought about by foot-rot and the unnutritious state of the grass, through the almost constant rain we have had for the last twelve months.

"Under these circumstances it is evident that the best course for those owners in whose flocks the worm has appeared, or is likely to appear (and it is so wherever the sheep are at all liable to fluke or bottle), to commence at once and give their sheep regular doses of sulphate of iron and Liverpool salt. The usual doses range from 1 part of iron and 10 of salt to 1 of iron and 20 of salt; but these doses are not strong enough to destroy the worms so rapidly as is necessary, and doses of one part of iron and three of salt have been administered. These, however, seem too strong, and if doses of one part of iron to five of salt were began with, it is believed that they are as strong as could be given with safety. The next dose might be one part of iron and seven of salt, and the next and subsequent doses one of iron and ten of salt. The doses should be given at intervals of a week at first, and afterwards at longer. The quantity, again, to be given to each sheep would vary according to the age, from a tea to a dessert spoonful, administered from the spoon. This mode is necessary, as young sheep and lambs will not generally eat the mixture, at first at least, from the troughs. When they will do so, however, it may be given in that way; and some owners have been keeping a regular supply in the troughs.

"If it could be got, a more effectual vermifuge than the sulphate of iron, to be administered along with it, is wanted, and several other medicines have been tried, but not sufficiently long to know the result.

"Although it is scarcely necessary I would beg to call the attention of sheepowners to the fact that this is especially a case in which 'prevention is better than cure,' and I would advise those whose runs are at all subject to fluke or bottle to give their sheep iron and salt while the weather remains in the present unsettled state.

"A. B.

"January 4, 1871."

Mort and Co. thus refer to this matter:—

"Accounts have been received of late from the South-western and Western districts, detailing the ravages and mode of treatment of the intestinal and lung worm disease. We would draw attention to it, as it is not unlikely the disease may appear in other districts; and we are desirous of cautioning our friends, in the hope that by immediate adoption of preventive measures serious losses may be avoided. Sulphate of iron, mixed with Liverpool salt has been found efficacious in checking the mortality; and we would suggest that where sheep are noticed to be pining away an investigation should be made as to whether worms are present, and, if so, the medicine should be at once resorted to. Looking to the absolute immunity from disease enjoyed by the 'saltbush districts,' it is a fair inference that the liberal use of salt, at a time when feed is most abundant and perhaps not very nutritious, might possibly avert the visitation altogether; and we would counsel those who are without salt herbage to supply themselves with salt, and to distribute it liberally to their sheep."

THE LATE STICKING-UP OF BULLARORA STATION.—Our correspondent writes, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, J.P., Mr. Bell, his brother-in-law, and Mr. John Hall, went after the man who had escaped from Bell, and who stuck up Bullarora, under arms. After travelling about seventy miles, they heard of him, and came upon him at Gorah Gap, about twenty miles from Coonabarabran; he had travelled straight through the bush for about fifty miles, was thirty-six hours without food, and walked twenty miles with only one boot. They tracked him about forty miles and then lost all trace of him. He is a ruffianly fellow, and says he expects to get about seven years, but when that is done he swears to be revenged on young Bell, who first took him; he seems very bitter against him.—*Western Post*, March 31.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE MATCH.

THE first of a series of small-bore rifle matches, under the auspices of the New South Wales Rifle Association, took place on Saturday last at the Paddington Butts. There were five prizes to be shot for at 500 and 600 yards, a system of handicapping being resorted to, which, to some extent, tended to equalise the chances of the competitors. There were seventeen entries. Of these, Messrs. Lynch, Brownlow, Slade, Cooper, Linsley, and Compton were restricted to the ordinary ten shots at each range; Mr. West had an extra shot at the 600 yards range, and Messrs. Dangar and W. Freeman an extra shot each at the 500 yards range; Messrs. Glennie, Defries, Walker, and Douglas were allowed an extra shot each at both ranges; and Messrs. Brewster, Allerton, and M'Donnell, two extra shots each, at each range. There were very few spectators, the principal attraction to the public being a cricket match, which was played on the military ground close by the Butts. The weather was fine, cool, and cloudy, a light wind from the south-east just making itself felt without doing much to interfere with the shooting. Mr. Brower represented the Association, and on the conclusion of the match paid over the prizes to the winners. The arrangements for the marking, &c., were under the superintendence of Sergeant-Major Prince, of the S. B. V. R., and were as usual excellent. The match commenced shortly after 2, o'clock, and the shooting was excellent; Messrs. Lynch, Dangar, and Slade making splendid scores at both ranges. At 500 yards, Mr. Lynch made 8 bullseyes and 2 centres, thus scoring 38 out of a possible 40. At the 600 yards he made 9 bullseyes in succession, finishing with a centre thus scoring 39 out of 40 possible, and making an aggregate score of 77 out of 80 possible. Mr. Dangar's score was 76, but of this, 4 points were gained by his extra shot at the 500 yards, which was a bullseye. Mr. Slade made a total of 75. His shooting at the 600 yards was also very good. He made 8 bullseyes in succession, then a centre, and then another bullseye, making his score at this range equal to that of Mr. Lynch. At the 500 yards, Messrs. Compton, Brownlow, and A. Freeman made some good good shooting,—the former especially. Each of these contestants made a total of 73, and shot off for precedence—when Mr. Compton made a bullseye, and won; Mr. Freeman making a centre only, and Mr. Brownlow missing the target altogether. Nearly all the scores were good, which we append.

	500.	600.	Handicap.	Total.
Mr. S. Lynch (W.)	4443444443—38	4444444443—39	—	77
P.B. Walker (W.)	0234433234—28	3223233244—28	31	63
J. J. Slade (W.)	3444444423—36	4444444434—39	—	75
J.A. Compton (W.)	3443444444—38	4443443333—35	—	73
R. Brownlow (W.)	4433434444—37	4344334434—36	—	73
H.C. Dangar (W.)	3334434344—35	4434433444—37	4	76
J. Allerton (R.)	0434434334—32	2344444320—30	3402	71
J. Brewster (W.)	200230 retired.			
J. R. Linsley (W.)	3444303443—32	4334344343—35	—	67
J. Cooper (M.)	4233334333—21	4343434331—35	—	66
S. Defries (W.)	3433333333—31	3033332332—25	43	63
W. Freeman (M.)	4343340434—32	4344443224—34	4	70
A. Shaw (S.*)	3344232444—33	2023433332—25	3232	68
A. Freeman (M.)	3343442442—33	3432343344—33	34	73

* Mr. Shaw shot with a rifle manufactured by himself.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEER CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket club in connection with the Volunteer force is in course of formation, and judging from present appearances, its members are likely to be very numerous, and to include many who are possessed of considerably more than an average knowledge of the intricacies of cricket. Seeing that the new club will comprise, among other good players who have in connection with other clubs shown their ability as wielders of bat and ball, and who have in no small degree contributed to the reputation of the teams with which they have identified themselves—the names of Nat Thompson and Ned Gregory—there is every reason to believe that the Volunteer Cricket Club will be able to furnish a team that will be fit antagonists for any eleven that may be furnished by our chief local clubs. On last Saturday afternoon, an inaugurative match was played between the right and the left wings of the Sydney Battalion of Volunteer Rifles, on the Civil and Military Ground, behind the Victoria Barracks, Paddington, and granted for the occasion by Colonel Richardson. The wickets were pitched at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the game was soon in full operation; and, with the exception of the slight interval for refreshment, play was kept up with untiring vigour till dusk. The weather being all that could be desired, induced the presence of a considerable number of spectators. To add, if possible, still greater *éclat* to the business of the day, the Brigade Band was present by sanction of Colonel Richardson, and played a selection of inspiriting airs at intervals. The left wing was captained by Major Richards, and Major Raymond was captain of the right wing. Early in the afternoon, the players and visitors sat down to a substantial luncheon, provided under the careful supervision of Mr. John Weller, of the Horse and Jockey Hotel, Hunter-street. Appended are the scores:—

LEFT-HALF BATTALION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Kelly, c A. M'Goveny	6	b Cowlishaw	2
Read, l b w, b Humphries	2	b Gregory	0
Flood, c T. M'Goveny	0	c A. M'Goveny, b Humphries	2
D. Kelly, b Gregory	3	c Lamb, b Cowlishaw	0
Nathan, run out	14	c T. M'Goveny, b Cowlishaw	14
Thompson, c & b Humphries	11	b Gregory	7
West, b Humphries	4	not out	8
Scott, c Lamb, b Gregory	0	b Gregory	0
Hunt, c Raymond	1	c Baynes, b Cowlishaw	0
Richards, b Humphries	3	l b w, b Gregory	0
Morris, not out	0	c Cowlishaw, b Humphries	0
Faithfull, b Cowlishaw	0	s Fleming, b Gregory	3
M'Cutcheon, b Cowlishaw	0	b Gregory	0
B 2, l b 1, w 2, n b 2	7	B 2	2
	60		36

RIGHT-HALF BATTALION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. M'Goveny, c b Thompson	24	l b w, b Thompson	1
Fleming, b Thompson	2	b Thompson	1
Anderson, c Nathan	0	b Thompson	4
Gregory, b Thompson	2	not out	2
Humphries, b Thompson	3	not out	0
Cowlishaw, c Nathan	1		
A. M'Goveney, l b w	2	c W. Kelly, b D. Kelly	3
Lamb, c Faithfull	25	run out, b Thompson	0
Baynes, b W. Kelly	9	b Thompson	0
Finch, c Faithfull	2		
Mayne, b Thompson	3		
Strong, not out	1		
Raymond, b Thompson	0		
Byes, &c.	7	Wides	2
	61		19

POSTAL ROUTES.

(*From the Morning Advertiser, December 30.*)

THE Melbourne correspondent of our morning contemporary in Printing House-square relates the conversation of Sir George Grey, the late Governor of New Zealand, with the editor of a San Francisco paper, and the drift of the conversation is that Sir George, having travelled from England to San Francisco via "the Great American Railway," declared that the trip from England to Australia through California was to be accomplished in thirty-six days. That may be so; but the fact, as inferred, is no detriment to the other route taken eastwards by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Let us apply a test. The steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company take fifty-five days to pass over the 11,063 miles of sea flowing between Southhampton and Melbourne, or, in other words, move at the rate of 201 miles a day of 24 hours; or, yet again, at the rate of rather more than 8 miles an hour, inclusive of stoppages. Now, no seaman will deny that 8 knots an hour is but slow work for a steamer. But suppose some fresh arrangement were come to by which the Peninsular and Oriental Company were required to move their steamers through the water at a higher speed of 250 miles a day of 24 hours. The result would at once be that the run via Southampton to Melbourne would occupy 44 days, via Marseilles would occupy 37 days, and via Brindisi would occupy exactly 36 days. It is therefore clear that Sir George Grey and the San Francisco editor must be able to accomplish the trip from England, via "the Great American Railway" and San Francisco, in less than 36 days, if they seek to absorb the passenger traffic by that route. The matter, however, does not stop here.

The run from Galle to Melbourne is fixed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company at 19 days, but in case of need the run has been done in 14 days. This reserve power the Peninsular and Oriental Company bring into play on important occasions, and, indeed, the steamer which conveyed the news of the capitulation of Sedan arrived at Melbourne five days under the time-table.

The truth is that the Post Office has tied down the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the observance of a low rate of speed in their steamers, in order to ensure the principle which has always been laid down—that in postal communications the welfare of the community is better secured by punctuality in the arrival and departure of the mails than by rapidity combined with irregularity; but it is undoubted that the Post Office might devise means by which the mail steamers could go at a higher rate of speed, and at the same time assure punctuality. Unless we are anxious to see Sir George and his friend of San Francisco literary repute bear off the palm, the Marquis of Hartington ought to weigh more immediately the motive which the Government has in granting subsidies to the companies carrying the mails, that not only should our fellow-countrymen at the world's end have their letters delivered with regularity, but that in case of emergency the State might fall back on vessels capable of bearing their freights, whether of troops, of munitions of war, or of food, quickly and effectively.

GUN ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The many fatal results from a want of proper caution in handling loaded firearms, induce me to offer a few remarks. I have seen a gun explode through the butt being placed suddenly on the ground, and a rifle loaded with ball through ramming the charge, the hammer being allowed to remain down on the capped nipple, in both cases, which were almost fatal. Guns when loaded should at all times be kept at *half-cock*. In almost all cases of serious accident or loss of life, the cause could be traced to the fact of the hammer being allowed to remain down on the nipple while the gun is loaded and capped. If kept at half-cock accidents would be almost impossible, for should anything catch the hammer it would inevitably bring it to full cock, thus giving timely warning. If the lock is not safe at half-cock, better destroy the gun altogether than allow it to be used. It is a fact if the hammer is down on the nipple of a capped and loaded gun, the least shock at times will cause a disturbance of hammer, and a consequent explosion. Gun accidents occur in the following manner: while out shooting the gun is at times put down, a chance shot appears, the eye is kept on the object, the hand feels for the gun (already loaded and capped with the hammer down on the nipple), the hammer catches some slight obstacle, and is drawn far enough back to let it fall upon the cap with sufficient force to cause explosion, perhaps sending its contents through some part of the arm or body. Many who use the gun or rifle will not require to be reminded of the danger in keeping the hammer down while the piece is loaded, but unfortunately there are hundreds throughout the country who use the gun and never carry it any other way.

Trusting that the caution *carry your gun half-cock when loaded* may be the means of saving fatal accidents.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
S. LYNCH.

March 30.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£141	4	6
Gin	110	14	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	2	11	3
Whisky	34	7	6
Rum	112	10	0
Wine	15	8	0
Tobacco and snuff	75	14	0
Tea	110	3	9
Coffee, chicory, and cocoa	7	0	6
Sugar (unrefined)	275	0	0
Dried fruits	54	9	2
Bonding warehouse duty	167	10	0
Pilotage	123	4	0
Dues	3	5	0
New specific duties	105	10	4
Ad valorem	29	15	4
	£1361	7	9

The Doune Castle, from London, with general cargo valued at £64,300, and several vessels laden with breadstuffs, from South Australia, arrived to-day.

Messrs. Browne and Eagle's statistical returns of the wool imports of Great Britain for 1870, show that the quantity produced in the colonies as a whole was considerably in excess of that of 1869. The principal increase was in New South Wales and Queensland wools—142,352 bales against 120,544. Victoria sent 209,261, an increase of 3073 bales. South Australia, 68,545 bales, an increase of 2448. Western Australia, 5298 against 4861 bales. New Zealand, 106,628 bales, an increase of 21,399. Tasmania alone exhibits a decrease; its shipments amounting to 17,318 bales, being 44 bales less than those of 1869. The total imports of colonial wools during the past five years were:—1866, 348,855 bales; 1867, 413,368; 1868, 491,817; 1869, 500,381; 1870, 549,402.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place on Monday afternoon (this day).

The *Economist* of January 21 has the following reports on the state of trade in the manufacturing districts:—

Manchester, January 19.—The market has been very quiet during the week, and quite devoid of any animation. No large offers have been made, and the daily business has been of a retail character, but quite sufficient to prevent stocks from accumulating. Prices have remained remarkably firm considering the absence of demand and the large imports of cotton into Liverpool, which have caused that staple to decline in value a little. The latest telegrams from our large eastern markets are not favourable for merchants entering into fresh contracts, and any offers they have made have been at a reduction in price, and more to test values; producers, however, adhere very firmly to their quotations, and show no anxiety to sell. The market closes quiet, but steady.

Bradford.—There is a rather quieter tone in the wool market, though there is a fair business doing in most classes of wool at very firm rates. Prime wethers are still most in request. Good hogs are also in demand to some extent. Prices are very firm. In the yarn market there is a steady business doing at advanced rates. Spinners have orders in hand to keep them well employed, and show no disposition to make any concession. The piece market shows rather more activity. The home merchants are in the market, and have placed a few orders. There is evidently more disposition manifested to do business.

Rochdale.—The flannel market was rather dull, and few goods were sold. Prices were well maintained. Yorkshire goods were in fair demand, without any alteration in the quotations. Wools were sold to a fair extent, and late prices were well maintained.

Leeds.—The markets in the cloth halls have been of a late average character. Moderately good selections of spring goods were made, and a fair business was also done in hair nets and other plain goods. The manufacturers are quite as well employed as for some time past, and there is a healthy tone throughout the trade.

Nottingham.—There is quite as much business doing in the lace trade this week as is usual at this time of the year. For some classes of cotton goods there is rather more inquiry. Lace yarns remain steady, and raw silk of good quality maintains its price, while inferior qualities are dull and have a downward tendency. Hosiery yarns maintain their value.

Wolverhampton.—The iron masters, the colliery proprietors, and the agents mustered fairly, and reported with much satisfaction the result of the preliminary quarterly meetings, and of the current general miscellaneous demand, considering the period of the year and the state of Europe. The thaw has reopened the canals, the recent frosts having been insufficient to close them again.

Belfast.—Flax: Taking into account the season of the year, quantities presented in our market were not extensive. Buyers generally were numerous, and operated freely. Prices ruled firm; in some instances advanced rates were realised. Yarns: A slight improvement in the demand, as announced last week, gives symptoms of further progress. Linens (brown handloom): Demand good for improved makes of almost all descriptions. Power loom: Demand, though not active, has been moderate for heavy linens, linen handkerchiefs, diapers, damasks, and cloth suitable for the foreign clothing trade. Prices unaltered. Linens (bleached and finished): Home transactions have been to an increased amount. There is a slight reduction in stocks. Prices tend upward.

Birmingham.—Now that the results of quarter-day are fairly realised they would seem to have fallen a good deal short of the requirements, if not of the expectations, of the trade, and the tone of the market to-day was far from cheerful. Apart from the customary pig iron contracts for the current quarter, the transactions booked last week were not very large; and though a few good orders have since come to hand, the position and prospects of the trade at present are anything but satisfactory. Bars, hoops, rods, strips, and galvanizing sheets command a steady sale for home purposes, and several inquiries for bridge and railway ironwork and boiler-plates are reported. For local manufacturing purposes, and especially tin-plate work, tube making and war material, a brisk demand is expressed. Pig iron, as usual after quarter-day, is very firm, and prices in all branches are consequently well upheld.

Dundee.—Our flax market has been very active, and consumers having shown more disposition to operate, numerous transactions have taken place, at gradually improving prices. Holders have been very firm, in consequence of the strong upward tendency of the foreign markets, and in some cases they refuse to effect farther sales, unless at a fresh advance. There has lately been increased inquiry for tows, and holders now refuse to sell unless at somewhat higher prices, the stocks remaining for sale in this market being already greatly reduced. The market for jute continues very stiff. In linens there continues to be a large business doing in many different fabrics, and, although for some kinds of jute goods the demand is rather less urgent, there are numerous inquiries, and this important branch of our trade continues very active.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Military display, under the colours of supposed danger and in face of an imaginary enemy is a great stimulant when arms can be "piled," haversacks opened, and the luxuries of peace enjoyed—when one can view steamers and yachts flitting from shore to shore, bedecked with bunting, and adorned with "the fair ones" in their Sunday toggery — while Ministers can quaff effervescing beverages and discuss the tactics of imaginary warfare, on fireside principles—and, more particularly, when the noise we hear is the din of *our own guns*; but put aside all the paraphernalia of pleasure—the picnic—the display—and the return home. Picture the cannon's roar, proclaiming death and vengeance—see your comrades suddenly dropping on all sides, amidst the sickly and deathlike echoes of passing bullets looking for billets, and the distress of dearer friends at home; but "the soldier knows not fear," yet this is no consolation, which cannot ignore the horrible contrast between a sham fight and a may-be reality! The sham fight is always a success, but the reality is a losing game, especially if the present penny wise and pound foolish system be carried out. Who ever heard of artillery without supports of infantry or cavalry—batteries without men at all—left for any enemy's colleagues (there might be some in Sydney now) ready to seize, at a given signal, the guns and turn them on this city to our own annihilation. Where would be your economy? Could not an enemy cut off a battery if infantry were not there to anticipate this, and the guns spiked or used against us? Your volunteers are good if they were able to give up other pursuits and *be always ready*. They cannot, since fortifications have been erected and guns mounted (unprotected), unless you have a proper force of regulars raised. Better for every one's safety to destroy the works completed, forget the £15,000, and put a placard across the Heads with "No admittance except on business." This harbour, as "Old Saltash" thinks, is not impregnable even now.

Yours, &c.,
MARK TAPLEY.

Sydney, March 31st.

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MARINE INSURANCE.—THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

(*From the Review, January* 2.)

To any one who has at all noticed the course of trade within the past few years, it must be evident that great changes are gradually taking place in the method of conducting business, and no change is more marked than the introduction and the gradual spread in all directions of what is termed the co-operative system, or the mutual principle. Great inroads have in this way been made on the profits of what may be generally called middle men. The margin of profit between producer and consumer is, through great competition, now either pared down to the lowest possible limit, or is annihilated altogether by the producer and consumer being brought directly in contact with one another. This state of affairs has, of course, been greatly brought about by the rapid extension of our postal, railway, and telegraphic systems, giving greater facilities for communication between business men. Not many years ago it was an absolute necessity for a Manchester, Liverpool, or provincial merchant to have an agent in London. He can now run up to London, transact his business, save five or ten per cent. and get home at night again; and it has become more and more a habit with business men to look about them to discover, if possible, a means of obtaining what they require at producer's prices, without any intervention of a third party. It is unnecessary here to refer to the various branches of trade which have been influenced by the progress of this new principle. Suffice it to say that not only have great inroads been made on Marine Insurance brokers' commissions, but even the profits of Marine Insurance itself are now looked upon enviously by those who have risks to cover. So long as the monopoly once possessed by Lloyds existed, brokers had pretty much their own way, and their commissions secured; but the practice of Marine Insurance, by means of companies, has placed it in the power of merchants to transact their insurance business themselves, and save brokers' commission. Thus it may be said the producer and the consumer have been brought together; but this is not far enough advanced for the present day. Companies dividing 25 and 50 per cent., and underwriters dying millionaires, have excited the cupidity of those from whose business such profits have been made, and the mutual principle is now proposed for marine insurance. Fifty years ago this principle became common in life assurance offices established at that time, with what success our readers very well know. This year has produced the first public marine insurance company on the mutual system, not certainly in its entirety; but the Globe Marine Insurance Company commenced business early this year, recognising the co-operative system in its constitution. The company's articles of association provide that, "Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed *pro rata* amongst such of the insurers as have paid during the year £500, and upwards in premiums." The Globe Marine Insurance Company is not the subject of this article; we wish to refer to the principle which it has adopted, and we need only say of the company that its paid-up capital is ample, and its directors are men who may be expected to understand something of marine insurance, and who should be able to influence profitable business. Until the company has been in existence for a year or two we can of course have no results to judge by. Meantime, in the Globe the new principle will at least have a fair trial, and we shall, on this account, watch with particular interest the progress of the company. We are not strictly correct, however, in speaking of the principal as being new in marine insurance. The Globe's application of it is at least new in this country; but the principle itself has been already tried, and is even now in practice here, in what are known as mutual clubs; and in China it has been found to work successfully. But while we find the mutual principle existing in these institutions, the very nature of Marine Insurance, as now conducted by the public companies, is such as to prevent the adoption of the system pure and simple as we find it in Life Offices. As it exists in Mutual Clubs, it is only found to work well under certain circumstances, and is limited in its practice. It is more particularly adapted for the outports, where the character of the owners, captains, and ships are more easily and correctly ascertained than in London, and it is only practicable in the insurance of hulls and freights, and cannot be extended to the insurance of cargoes. With the mutual principle, where payments made to a common fund are equal, it is of course necessary that the insurance value of the risks covered should be equal; but this equality cannot be established with merchants having cargoes of all sorts and qualities from all parts of the world, and carried in all kinds of ships, and with brokers having so many different kinds of insurances to effect. Such wide differences in the character of these miscellaneous risks cannot be adjusted by any table of extra premiums which could be framed, and there is no basis of equality on which the mutual system could be established. In China, the mutual principle has been applied to the insurance of each season's tea cargoes. Here the principle is practicable, because there is a basis (the nature of the cargo) from which to start, and we have only to secure the same class of vessel and the same season to have equal risk, and any difference in class of vessel or in season is such as can be equalised by an extra premium, and as regards this particular trade (tea from China) the voyage may be said only to vary between the United Kingdom, the Continent and America, and this variation can be adjusted in the same way. The plan adopted by the Globe is certainly worth trying; but we may point out this — which is no doubt understood by the promoters—that unless the inducement offered, viz., the possibility of a return of a percentage on the premium paid, has the effect of encouraging and attaching profitable business, which the Globe would not otherwise secure, it would be better for the shareholders of the Globe to be without the new system altogether. If the system does not increase, it will of course decrease in division any profits which may be realised for the shareholders. That the plan adopted will encourage good business is the hope of the company; but to any one who has good business to offer, this objection will, we think, naturally present itself. He may say, "I have first-class East India risks to cover, and I take them to the Globe; these risks will be profitable to the underwriter—how do I know that the profit which the Globe will make by my business will not be lost by its underwriting to another person late Baltic risks at unremunerative rates? I have no power to prevent the company accepting such bad risks, or insufficient rates; and he who supplies unprofitable business will get as good a return on his premiums as I who supply profitable business." To this it may be replied, "True; but where can these good risks be done on better terms?" The insurer has only the option of taking them to Lloyd's, where he will probably pay the same rate, and not even have a chance of a return on his premiums; or to another company, where all the profits will go to the shareholders. The insurer becoming a shareholder in the company to which he takes his good business, does not by this means necessarily improve his position. He has to invest capital; and shareholders who take no good business to the company share with him equally in the profits. The plan adopted by the Globe may be found to be profitable, but we think it a weak point in the arrangement that the insurer who may get his unprofitable business accepted, will be entitled to reap profits from another man's good business which the company may choose to underwrite. Looking at the new system in the light of these remarks, we think it would be well if this question could be solved. Is there any plan whereby a merchant who has good risks to cover may be able to have them covered at a minimum rate without having the profit either appropriated entirely to large, and, perhaps, for the risk, excessive dividends to shareholders, or shared by another insurer who has brought no profit, or perhaps who has even caused a loss. We do not forget, in speaking of profit being appropriated to shareholders, that losses, when they occur, are also borne by shareholders. But we assume that there are certain kinds of risks which are known to insurers to earn too great a profit for shareholders in proprietary companies, and which profit insurers are now enjoying, if they can only find a basis for a mutual system. Now, as in the Mutual Club system, we have the basis, of hulls of vessels from which to start, differences being arranged by additional premiums, or by returns, as the case may be; and, as in insurance in the China tea trade, the mutual system has been found to work well, having, as we have seen, also a basis to start from (the nature of the cargo), we think that where a particular trade is of sufficient extent to produce safety by combination, the mutual principle in its entirety might be tried in Marine Insurance in this country. For example: Shippers of Manchester goods to India, China, and Australia, if an extensive enough co-operation could be secured, might have their shipments covered at what may be termed a *prime cost* rate; and such a rate would, we believe, be lower than that which is now charged by the existing offices or by private underwriters. The evil of the present system of Marine Insurance is, that good risks are made to pay for bad risks; and any system which can be devised which will cover a risk more surely at its true value, will be a step in the right direction. Of course, just as in Life Assurance, it is the object of a "bad" life to be accepted as a member in a mutual society of "good" lives, so, in the trade which we have used as an example, would a merchant with, say, bad packing, endeavour to have his risks covered in a mutual society issuing well-selected risks; but who, we may ask, are better able to prevent this, and to encourage good packing, than the merchants who, already engaged in and knowing the specialities of the trade, would manage the affairs of the society? Every underwriter knows how much the number and amount of claims depend on the character of the assured. Every underwriter knows, too, how the state of foreign markets for home manufactures influences the amount of claims brought against him at foreign ports, and how it is often more profitable for the assured to have his goods valued for an average claim, than to sell them in an overstocked market. It is a most difficult matter to take precautions against such practices, when, perhaps, importer, surveyor, and purchaser are all interested in the establishment of a claim. The settlement of such claims by a mutual society being in the hands of the merchants themselves, those unjust claims could be much more successfully resisted and prevented. The experiment of the Globe is an interesting one; we do not know what sort of business it has underwritten during the past year; but as it has been unable to adopt the mutual principle, pure and simple, we cannot help thinking that it should confine itself to underwriting certain *classes* of risks, and should give its underwriting account a distinct character, so that all the business accepted by it should be as equally as possible entitled to the share of profit, if any. In the mean time, the mutual principle seems to be presenting itself for acceptance in this branch of Insurance business; and any system which can be found to cover merchants' risks at prime-cost value, and which will discourage or prevent unfair claims, will be sure to make its way, and be acceptable to the public. If we have taken the liberty of pointing out what we think may be a weak point in the half-principle as adopted by the Globe, we at least do the company the service of drawing the attention of insurers to the possible division of profits in which those taking business to that company may participate.

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.

There is a habit springing up in our Press of treating American questions, which seems to us full of danger for the future of both countries. It is a habit of writing as if America were, in fact, the great permanent enemy of England, the one nation with whom war is always probable, and will one day become necessary. Even the *Pall Mall*, in more than one recent article, such as that entitled "American Friendliness," on Wednesday last, the real subject of which was American Unfriendliness, is contributing what it can to produce this condition of mind. "The first step," it writes, "towards a healthier condition of affairs, is to convince ourselves of the rooted unfriendliness of the American people towards this country, so far as they are represented by their national organs." We should have supposed that that was the first step not towards a healthier condition of things, but towards a very much unhealthier—indeed, a very admirable preparation for quarrelling in right earnest. We quite agree with the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the way to come to a clearer understanding with the United States is by no means to show timidity or shrinking, or any disposition to yield to bluster. But, on the other hand, nothing can be more fatal than to sow in the somewhat narrow and slow, but very tenacious, public mind of our own country a deep conviction that the United States entertain to us a bitter animosity which they are only seeking for some prudent occasion to display. Such a belief smouldering in the soul of the British citizen would bear fruit in all sorts of contemptuous and irritating displays of national feeling, which would be quickly caught up and reflected back from the other side of the Atlantic. If you want to make a quarrel between two acquaintances, you cannot do better than make either of them believe that the other hates him, and is on the look-out for an opportunity of injury. The result will be, that on the very first occurrence of questionable and ambiguous events capable of any interpretation of a malignant character, the mind prepossessed by the belief in the enmity of the other, will assume, as a matter of course, and with a prejudice too deep to be uprooted, that these ambiguous events are not ambiguous at all, but the expression of a settled malignity. Even if it were true—which we are confident that it is not—that a chronic hatred of England pervades the United States of America, no course could be better adapted to foment that hatred into war than to trumpet forth to the English people that the key to all the political squabbles between the two nations is the rooted enmity to us of our American cousins. Mr. Frederic Harrison has said of the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic nature that when it does take to brutality it takes to it very kindly, which is true; and it is equally true that when it once takes to the notion of quarrelling at all, it takes to it very kindly. Diffuse through England a general belief that the United States hate us and are yearning for the opportunity to humiliate and insult us, and the proper opportunity would be very soon and very cheerfully made by England, if it were not made by the United States. The Briton is not sensitive or fanciful; but he is tenacious and savage, when once you wound his self-love to the bottom.

But what are the facts of the case? Is it true or not that a rooted unfriendliness, seeking opportunity for insult, pervades the American people? We believe it is far from the truth. That the Americans resent, bitterly resent, the spirit manifested in this country towards the Northern States during the recent civil war is exceedingly true. Nothing would please them better than to extort a full and even humble apology from England for her conduct in relation to the escape of the Alabama, and if this apology could be made to include a general confession of political iniquity in relation to the whole subject of the civil war, so much the more profoundly would America be pleased. But this is, we believe, the sole root of sore feeling towards England; and this vein of sore feeling, strong as it is, is not nearly strong enough to give the United States the least wish for war with England as a practical mode of retaliation. Those of their politicians who throw out feelings in this direction, like General Butler, get very quickly laughed down and repudiated. When Mr. Sumner, nearly two years ago, laid down in a public speech the absurd and even monstrous principle of the compensation he would demand, and the English Press answered at once, and with the most unanimous firmness, that the pressing of so preposterous a demand could only mean instant war, not only were the people of the United States perfectly fair and just to England on the matter, but they really opened their eyes to the untenable character of Mr. Sumner's claim, and speedily disavowed him. They have always supported their Presidents in the firm administration of international law whenever the Fenians have broken out against Canada; they have never caught at the Canada-bait with which their speculative politicians have been so well disposed to bait their hook when fishing for popularity. As far as we can see, their thirst for revenge on England is limited to retaliating upon us the ill-turn which, as they believe, we played them when we allowed Confederate cruisers to escape out of our ports. They would like us to feel the smart of the same mingling of anger and disappointed regard which they felt at the conduct of England. But beyond this—which is after all a sentiment made up as much of disappointed esteem as of resentment—we entirely disbelieve in the warlike dispositions of Americans. They would dearly like to be even with us, to see us feeling what they felt, to see us expecting sympathy and receiving something like contempt. But beyond this the feeling does not go. Talk to them of war, and they ask what there is to go to war for. They know how bloody and fearful a thing it is, and will not venture upon it without an amply sufficient end in view. In spite of their quarrel with us, they feel very much as we do, that a great war with us would be full of horror; and utterly unjustifiable without a cause involving national integrity or honour. They do not want a conquered and disaffected group of States on their Northern border to co-operate with the conquered and disaffected group of States on their Southern border. The very root of the political character of the United States is good sense. They talk bitterly, but when the practical inferences from that bitter talk are drawn by any popularity-hunter among them, they repudiate him with some amusement and more disgust. It is very far indeed from the truth, as far as we can judge, that there is a rooted unfriendliness towards England likely to lead to deliberate insult and intolerable threats. On the contrary, we should say that there is a deep root of respect and almost yearning towards England, tempered by bitter mortification at what the American people think her deliberate animosity and rancour towards the Union. We hold it to be quite conceivable that a cordial apology for our negligence—and negligence, very culpable negligence, we believe it was, in the case of the Alabama—accompanied by any practical pledge we might choose to give of our sincerity in tendering that apology, would change the whole attitude of feeling towards England, and render it as cordial as it is at present sore. At all events, however wise it may be—and we hold that it is wise—to be perfectly resolute in our dealings with America on every question of principle, and to show no sign of timidity or weakness, let us avoid carefully this dangerous and misleading habit of warning the people of England that the one serious and permanent enemy with whom we have to reckon is the United States, and that sooner or later we must be prepared to fight out our quarrels with them. We are persuaded that such a view is quite erroneous, and we are still more deeply persuaded that it tends to generate the danger against which it professes to warn us.—*London Economist.*

STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN ENGLAND.

(*From the London Standard, January* 13.)

We have some hesitation in attempting to discuss the position of political parties, because we are naturally, to a certain extent, ignorant of the true opinions of the extreme Liberals. But during the last few days the most advanced organs have been so outspoken that it is impossible to overlook and useless to ignore the disaffection which is perceptibly spreading through the Liberal ranks. The most powerful and popular Minister since the time of Pitt is apparently losing both his popularity and his power. We are not now referring to the natural discontent which is showing itself at Greenwich, and which, no doubt, has been mainly created by the effect which the reductions of Mr. Childers have had on Mr. Gladstone's constituents; but to the evident dissensions which are visible in every Liberal newspaper among the Liberals themselves. Mr. Gladstone must know that he cannot hope to continue in office without the support of the advanced Liberals, and the breach between the advanced Liberals and his Administration is every day apparently growing wider.

The secret of Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary popularity in 1868 unquestionably consisted in his being the avowed exponent of a particular policy, which a great many persons, for very different reasons, were in favour of adopting. The Radicals who objected to endowments, the Dissenters who thought themselves aggrieved by an Establishment, the Roman Catholics who fancied that they ought to be established and endowed themselves, the moderate Liberals who hesitated to thrust on a majority the Church of a minority—were all ready to combine in aiding the Minister to carry out the policy which he had personally proclaimed; and a great many ignorant persons, who were unable to examine the question for themselves, were ready to believe the reiterated assurances of statesmen that they were suffering under great and unnecessary burdens, and to support the Minister who promised them relief from the fiscal oppressions they were enduring. But though it was easy to rally a great party by the promise of redressing the grievances of Ireland and largely reducing the army and navy estimates, it is difficult to maintain the continuance of cordiality when the grievances of Ireland have been settled and the professions of economy have been forgotten in the necessity for an increased expenditure. One of the two links which bound the Liberals together has, in a word, been removed; the other has been broken.

There has always been a wide distinction between the moderate Liberals and the extreme Radicals—the two sections of one party which Mr. Gladstone succeeded in combining; and the accidental circumstance of the war abroad has at the present moment given new point to the distinction. The moderate Liberals are unanimously demanding a policy which, to the extreme Radicals, is evidently distasteful. Both parties are indeed demanding army reform; and army reform promises, we are glad to say, to become the question of the session. But there is no question which more clearly indicates the difference between the opinions of the extreme and of the moderate supporters of the Administration. A moderate Liberal, when he talks of army reform, insists on the necessity of increased armaments. But army reform among the Radical section of Mr. Gladstone's adherents is a demand for the abolition of the purchase system. The one party is desirous of increasing the strength of our forces, the other of altering the status of the officers. The first introduction of Mr. Cardwell's scheme will probably be the signal for each party insisting on its own solution of the question; and the extent of the dissensions among the nominal supporters of the Administration, which it is only possible to surmise now, will be perceptible to every one. But army reform is, after all, only one of the many subjects on which Radicals and Liberals are hopelessly at variance. It would be easy to instance other questions on which the differences between them are at least as wide. What, for instance, can be more distinct than the views of the Radicals and Liberals on the education question? The whole end and object of the former is purely secular training; the latter are as much attached as the Conservatives themselves to religious instruction. But it useless to multiply the instances in which it could be shown that the views of the two sections of the Liberal party are distinct. The Liberal majority of 1868 constituted in no sense of the term one great party. It really consisted of a coalition of public men agreed on the moment in desiring to carry out a particular policy, but almost certain to separate the moment that it was either completed or abandoned. That Mr. Gladstone is aware of the differences among his nominal adherents may, we think, be inferred from the manner in which he has reorganised his Cabinet within the last few days. Though the changes were only necessitated by the resignation of the recognised leader of the advanced Liberals—though the Radicals demanded in the strongest terms that the opportunity which Mr. Bright's retirement afforded, should be taken to ensure some adequate representation of their own views in the Ministry, Mr. Gladstone determined on an almost unintelligible rearrangement of his former colleagues, and wholly declined to accede to the claim. Some journalists have, indeed, endeavoured to explain Mr. Gladstone's conduct by reference to the dearth of administrative ability in the Radical ranks. But, though it may be true that the advanced Liberals are, for the most part, little fitted, either by age or disposition for high office, the excuse is not tenable when the claims of such men as Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Mundella are decisively ignored. There must have been some other reason which induced Mr. Gladstone to disregard the wishes of the most considerable section of his followers; and though we are of course unable to fathom his motives, it seems to us that the true explanation of the apparently unintelligible changes in the Ministry may possibly be found in the differences among the Liberals, and that Mr. Gladstone may have wisely concluded that the presence of the Radical element in the Cabinet might introduce into his own council the dissensions which are evident in his party.

But what will be the effect of this growing dissension between the Minister and his more extreme supporters? The first consequence is already visible in the growing unpopularity of the Minister. The persons who were warmest in his support two years ago are precisely those who are most distrustful of his policy now. And we are bound to add that the alteration is rather due to the change in Mr. Gladstone's position than to any modification in the views of the advanced Liberals themselves. Two years ago Mr. Gladstone, the avowed champion of all reform, was throwing himself into the arms of the Radical party. Though he is himself probably unaware of the change, he is now apparently gravitating to the place in the political world which Lord Palmerston occupied. He is adopting a moderate policy, which he assumes that the Conservatives will be indisposed to oppose, at the risk of estranging the Radicals from his cause. But though a policy of this kind was possible with Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone is unfitted by temperament from pursuing it. The personal affection with which Lord Palmerston was regarded by all parties; his social habits, his inimitable temper and cool judgment, enabled him to maintain the neutral attitude which he so successfully adopted. But Mr. Gladstone's qualifications are precisely those in which Lord Palmerston was deficient. His fervid and restless eloquence is always searching for some abuse on which it can powerfully dilate—some new reform of which he can become the recognised champion. A temporising policy such as Lord Palmerston pursued would be wholly intolerable to him; and from the fact that it was intolerable, would become impossible. The Minister, in short, has only two alternatives before him. He must endeavour to establish himself as the exponent of official liberalism, or find some common cause on which he can again ally himself with the extreme section of his party. For the first course he is personally disqualified. His present attitude makes the adoption of the second every day more difficult. We have attempted to point out some of the dangers which apparently beset the Ministry, and threaten to lead to the disruption of the Liberal party. In a very few weeks now the reassembling of Parliament will enable our readers to test for themselves the accuracy of our conclusions. The cloud which is lowering over the Liberal party may possibly pass away; but there is every appearance that we are justified in our conviction that it is daily growing larger.

THE REGULATION SMALL-BORE BREECH-LOADER.

Unquestionably the subject of most immediate interest to the minds of thinking men in this country is that of army reform, which is, however, in its entirety, beyond the scope of this journal. But in relation to one of its details—that connected with the selection of the small-bore breech-loading rifle intended for the British army—we have, on more than one occasion, discussed the questions in dispute. Our reason for this exception is, that it is a subject closely connected with one of the departments of sport—in which we are constantly brought into connection with the leading gunmakers of the day, and have thus an opportunity of hearing and comparing the opinions of the trade in a manner enjoyed to the same extent perhaps by very few. In giving publicity to our convictions, founded upon their opinions, and endorsed by the results of our own powers of observation, we think we have been doing good service to our readers; and, although we believe it is now too late to prevent the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle by the War Office before the meeting of Parliament, there is still time to suggest the best means of avoiding in part the evils connected with that course of proceeding.

The latest expression of an opinion adverse to the Martini action with which we are acquainted forms part of a lecture on "Modern Military Small Arms," recently delivered by Mr. Crane, the well-known City of London gunmaker, and since published by Johnson and Sons, Hatton-garden. To those who are unacquainted with the merits of the guns used by the respective combatants in the present war, as well as with the Snider-Enfield, and the proposed substitutes for it, we recommend this pamphlet as combining in small compass most of the information required for the mastery of this much-vexed subject. Our present purpose, however, in referring to it is to cite his opinion that "the Martini is not destined to hold the position it has acquired in this country, at any rate not exclusively;" which may be said to support the opinions expressed in other extracts which we have from time to time published in these columns, and which, as he very fairly, says, "should cause our authorities to pause and reconsider any purpose they may have formed in reference to the small arms for the army."

But there is a general conviction throughout the country that no more time should be lost in furnishing our soldiers with a small-bore breech-loader, as superior as possible to the Prussian needle-gun in simplicity of construction and rapidity of fire, and with as great a range as the Chassepot. At present our Snider-Enfield has neither of these desirable qualities, being it is true, slightly superior to the needle-gun in all points, but below the Chassepot in its range by fully one-third. In the Henry barrel and rifling, and in the Boxer-Henry ammunition, as stated by Mr. Crane in his lecture, the trade and the War Office agree in their opinions that we have reached such a high degree of perfection as will justify the country in resting satisfied with the result; but in the selection of the mechanism which shall be fixed upon to close the barrel at its breech end, and afterwards ignite the ammunition, there is such a wide difference of opinion as to demand any amount of reconsideration which will not interfere with the supply of the article required in sufficient numbers.

Since our last remarks a company has been organised at Birmingham for the manufacture of the Westley Richards and other rifles, so that the question of supply is greatly simplified. Mr. Henry has also very recently so much improved upon his action, which was only just beaten by the Martini in the opinion of the select committee, that if the question is reopened it might fairly be admitted into the competition. We propose very shortly to place in the hands of our readers a detailed description of these improvements; but in the meantime we may state that we have tried it, and formed the opinion that it is a very close rival of the Westley Richards and Soper rifles. The action which has stood the annual tests at Wimbledon with great success during the last four years, remains exactly the same, allowing the barrel to be examined with ease, and the cleaning rod to be introduced from the breech—two most important points in all rifles, but especially in a military weapon, exposed to the ill-treatment which it constantly receives. In the lock and striker it is somewhat assimilated to its competitors, though on novel plans, and it is thus rendered a most admirable military arm.

It should be clearly impressed on the members of the House of Commons that before they endorse the decision of the War Office by finally accepting the Martini-Henry rifle, in opposition to the general opinion of the gun trade, they should consider whether an alternative may not be adopted. We believe they will be offered by the new Birmingham Company on very favourable terms, any number of rifles on the Westley Richards or Henry plans which they may like to order. Thus they may put in the hands of different regiments two, three, or possibly, more different actions in competition with the Martini-Henry, all requiring the same drill, using the same ammunition, and having the same trajectory. On the one hand, by this plan no impediment would be offered to the immediate arming of our men with the best weapons of the day; for the rifles made at Birmingham would be in addition to those manufactured at the royal factory, and if the Martini-Henry then maintains its place, we should only have a few thousand additional arms, which might still serve for certain regiments; while, on the other hand, if it fails, as it is contended it will in many important points, its selected rival, after a full and fair trial, might then easily replace it. This proposed plan is so feasible, and so satisfactory to all parties, that we can hardly think the House of Commons will refuse to accept it.—*Field*, January 21.

Army Reform.—The *Daily News* observes that it is difficult to believe in the truth of the rumour that a committee or board is to be formed, nominally to assist the Secretary for War, and to ensure the harmonious working of the Horse Guards and the War Office, but really to enable the Commander-in-Chief, and the system which he practically controls, to tide over the disaffection which is openly expressed towards both. The country is at the present moment in a critical spirit, and demands urgent and pressing reforms; and it is highly improbable that any sinister or underhand effort is likely to be made to interfere with this intention. A piece of sleight-of-hand such as is darkly foreshadowed in these rumours would not impose on anybody, and would only have for its effect the tarnishing of some notable names which England would wish to hold in honour. The *Standard* says that Sir William Mansfield's suggestions of reform coincide with those of all the best authorities who have hitherto written or spoken on the subject, and they are of an eminently practical nature. It is idle to say that we cannot have anything like compulsory service, and that this is a free country where men must be permitted to choose whether they shall undertake the duty of self-defence or not. It must be assumed as beyond question that every citizen of a State is bound to render a certain quota of service to the common work of defence when needed. The idea that if a man pays his income tax he has done and suffered all that his country demands of him is one which very naturally springs out of a long period of peaceful and luxurious money-getting. But we must make up our minds to be disabused of this and of a good many other illusions from the same source.

The Released Fenians.—The "healing process" (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is likely to become rather costly at its present rate. On Saturday another batch of nine Fenian prisoners sailed from Liverpool for New York on board the Cunard Royal Mail steamer Russia. In accordance with instructions given by Government, each of the Fenians in this batch before leaving Portland and Woking selected his own travelling and winter outfit; in fact, each man was supplied with "a first-rate kit" and £5 as pocket money, besides having a saloon berth selected for him on board the Russia, one of the most superbly fitted up vessels of the Cunard fleet. The men all appeared very comfortable, and seemed in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. It is not stated from what fund the cost of these outfits and gratuities was paid, but possibly there is some unexpended balance of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Clerkenwell Explosion applicable to the purpose. It would be a graceful act on the part of Government, in continuation of these extraordinary proceedings, to allow the remains of Barrett, who fired the barrel of powder outside Clerkenwell Prison, and who was hanged for the deed under the barbarous regime of less enlightened days, to be removed from Newgate gaol, where they are buried, to Westminster Abbey. We cannot bring this martyr to life again, but to be consistent we should at least pay the utmost honour to his memory. The Manchester martyrs, who were hanged for murdering a police-constable, ought also to be remembered, and their relations have a fair claim to Civil List pensions. The next step will, of course, be the punishment of the police who arrested and the unjust Judges who condemned these heroes.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES FOR 4TH APRIL.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA.—Down Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	1	2	3 (Mon., Wed., and Sat.)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	M. 13†	14	15	16	17	G&P 18	G&P 19	Saturday Trains, additional	Sunday 1	Sunday F.	Sunday S.
		a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	F. a m	a m	p m	p m	F. p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	a m	F. p m	p m
Sydney ....Dep		5 0	6 45	8 0	8 30	9 0	9 25	10 15	1 15	2 15	3 30	4 30	...	5 0	5 34	6 40	7 0	10 0	10 15	11 30	1 30	8 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newtown	2	5 6	6 51	8 6	8 36	...	...	10 21	1 21	2 21	...	4 36	...	...	5 40	6 46	7 6	10 6	...	11 40	...	8 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersham	3	5 10	6 55	8 10	8 40	...	...	10 25	1 25	2 25	...	4 40	...	...	5 44	6 50	7 10	10 10	...	11 45	...	8 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashfield	5	5 16	7 1	8 16	8 46	...	...	10 31	1 31	2 31	...	4 46	...	...	5 50	6 56	7 16	10 16	...	11 53	...	8 46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burwood	7	5 22	7 7	8 22	8 52	9 10	...	10 37	1 37	2 37	...	4 52	...	...	5 56	7 2	7 22	10 22	...	12 0	...	8 52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homebush ....Arr	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep		5 26	7 11	8 26	...	9 25	...	10 41	...	2 41	...	4 56	...	...	...	7 6	...	...	10 41	12 5	...	8 56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haslem's Creek	10	5 32	7 17	8 32	...	9 29	9 55	10 47	...	2 47	4 0	5 2	...	...	...	7 12	...	...	10 47	...	...	9 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ...Arr	13	5 40	7 25	8 40	...	9 35	...	10 55	...	2 55	...	5 10	...	5 32	...	7 20	...	...	10 55	12 20	...	9 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep		...	7 26	8 41	...	9 40	...	10 56	...	2 56	...	5 11	...	5 35	...	7 21	...	...	11 0	12 25	[illegible]	9 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta	14	...	7 30	8 44	...	9 44	...	11 0	...	3 0	...	5 15	...	5 39	...	7 25	...	...	11 5	12 40	[illegible]	9 15	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	1	M & W. 2	Goods S. 3	4	5 (S.)	5 (W.)	6	F. 7	8	9	10	F. 11	12	13	14	15	16	W. 17 (Mon., Wed. & Sat. Thro' Tn.)	18	19	Saturday Trains, additional A	B	Sunday 1	Sunday F.	Sunday S.
		a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m	S. p m	W. p m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta ....Arr		4 30	6 17	...	7 50	8 30	8 29	...	...	11 13	...	3 13	...	5 19	...	6 30	...	8 0	9 6	...	11 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ...Arr	1	4 38	...	...	7 54	8 38	8 33	...	...	11 19	...	3 19	...	5 25	...	6 34	...	8 4	9 10	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep		4 45	6 25	6 35	7 55	...	8 38	...	10 30	11 21	...	3 20	4 35	5 27	...	6 35	...	8 5	9 11	...	11 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haslem's Creek ...Arr	4	...	...	...	8 3	...	...	...	...	11 29	...	3 29	...	5 36	...	6 44	...	8 15	9 20	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homebush .....Arr	6	...	...	...	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep		5 10	6 40	6 50	8 10	...	8 50	9 3	...	11 33	1 43	3 33	...	5 42	6 10	6 50	7 30	8 20	9 26	10 30	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burwood	7	5 16	...	6 54	8 14	...	8 54	9 9	...	11 39	1 51	3 39	...	5 46	6 16	6 54	7 36	8 24	9 30	10 36	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashfield	9	5 24	...	7 0	8 20	...	...	9 15	...	11 45	1 57	3 43	...	5 53	6 22	7 0	7 42	8 30	9 36	10 42	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersham	11	...	...	7 6	8 26	...	...	9 19	...	11 51	2 1	3 51	...	5 55	6 26	7 6	7 46	8 35	9 42	10 46	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newtown	12	5 35	...	7 10	8 33	...	...	...	...	11 55	...	3 55	...	6 3	...	7 10	...	8 40	9 46	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	14	5 45	7 0	7 15	8 40	9 10	9 10	9 25	11 5	12 0	2 7	4 0	5 10	6 5	6 32	7 15	7 51	8 45	[illegible]	10 51	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Down Trains.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—Up Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	3 (Richmond, Mon., Wed., and Saturday)	5 (Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday)	12½ (Mon. & Wed. only)	13 (Mail through daily)	Sat. add.
		a m	a m	p m	p m	p m
Sydney ....Dep		8 0	9 0	...	5 0	1 30
Parra. June.... Dep	13	8 41	9 40	...	5 35	2 3
Parramatta	14	8 44	9 41	5 25	5 39	2 13
Seven Hills	20	9 0	10 0	5 35	5 54	2 29
Blktown Junc. Arr	22	9 11	10 11	5 41	6 6	...
Dep		9 16	10 16	5 53	6 13	2 38
Riverstone	28	9 40	10 40		6 38	3 5
Mulgrave	33	10 3	11 3		7 1	3 23
Windsor	34	10 8	11 5		7 7	3 33
Richmond	38	10 28	11 25		7 29	3 45

Stations.	Miles.	3	5 (Daily)	12½ (Daily)	13	Sat. add.
			a m		p m	p m
Richmond		...	7 0	[illegible]	3 40	7 30
Windsor	4	...	7 10	[illegible]	4 5	7 47
Mulgrave	5	...	7 23	[illegible]	...	...
Riverstone	10	...	7 32	[illegible]	4 15	8 1
Blktown Junc. Arr	16	...	7 45	[illegible]	4 29	8 10
Dep		...	8 5	[illegible]	4 32	8 41
Seven Hills	18	...	8 10	[illegible]	4 57	8 46
Parramatta ...Arr	24	...	8 14	[illegible]	5 2	8 51
Dep		...	8 29	[illegible]	5 19	...
Parra. Junc....Dep	25	...	8 35	[illegible]	5 23	9 11
Sydney	38	...	9 10	[illegible]	6 5	9 31

RYDAL AND WALLERWANG TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	1 (Start from Penrith, daily)	3 (Mail, Goods, and Pass.—Mail Train through daily)	5 (Start from Penrith, daily)	12 (From Penrith on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday)	17 (From Rydal on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday—From Penrith, Mon., Wed., and Sat.)	Sat. add. (Start from Penrith)
		a m	a m	a m	p m	p m	p m
Rydal			12 40			3 15	
Wallerawang Arr.	6		12 55			...	
Dep.			1 5			3 35	
Bowenfels	14		1 25			4 5	
*Hartley Vale	17		2 20			4 51	
Mt. Victoria Arr.	21		2 30			5 0	
Dep.			2 40			5 10	
*Blackheath	33		3 50			5 24	
*Weatherboard	40		3 35			6 4	
Blue Mount. Arr.	43		3 37			6 18	
Dep.			3 50			6 33	
*Woodford	53		3 56			6 41	
*Springwood	64		4 23			7 12	
*Wascoe's	69		4 30			7 32	
*Emu Plains	73		5 9			7 50	
Penrith Arr.	75		5 15			7 57	
Dep		3 0	5 25	7 40	1 30	8 9	8 9
South Creek	81	3 25	5 40	7 53	4 34	8 26	8 26
Rooty Hill	86	3 43	5 50	8 3	4 45	8 35	8 35
Blacktown Junc.	89	4 0	5 57	8 10	4 57	8 40	8 40
Seven Hills	91	...	6 2	8 11	5 2	8 46	8 46
Parramatta	97	4 30	6 17	8 29	5 23	8 51	8 51
Parra. Junc..Dep.	98	4 45	6 25	8 35	5 27	9 11	9 11
Sydney	111	5 45	7 0	9 10	6 5	9 31	9 31

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL.—Down Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	3 (Rydal, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only—Penrith, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday)	5 (Penrith, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday only)	13 (Mail Train through daily)	19 (Stop at Penrith, daily)	Sat. add. (Stop at Penrith)
		a m	a m	p m	p m	p m
Sydney		8 0	9 0	5 0	11 30	1 30
Parra. Junc.	13	8 41	9 40	5 35	...	2 3
Paramatta	14	8 44	9 41	5 39	...	2 13
Seven Hills	20	9 0	10 0	5 54	1 11	2 29
Blacktown Junc.	22	9 11	10 11	6 6	1 30	2 38
Rooty Hill	25	9 21	10 21	6 10	1 50	2 43
South Creek	29	9 33	10 32	6 27	...	2 55
Penrith Arr.	34	9 45	10 45	6 40	2 5	3 5
Dep.		9 53		6 50		
*Emu Plains	36	10 0		6 53		
*Wascoe's	42	10 31		7 26		
*Springwood	47	10 47		7 42		
*Woodford	58	11 18		8 13		
Blue Mount...Arr.	63	11 33		8 20		
Dep.		11 40		8 30		
*Weatherboard	62	11 59		8 49		
*Blackheath	72	p m 12 40		9 30		
Mt. Victoria..Arr.	77	12 53		9 42		
Dep.		1 8		9 51		
*Hartley Vale	90	1 17		10 0		
Bowenfels	97	2 8		10 36		
Wallerawang	105	2 21		11 20		
Rydal	111	2 30		11 40		

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	3 (Mail, Goods, and Pass.—Mail train through daily)	5 (Start from Picton daily)	12 (From Goulburn on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only—From Picton daily)	Sat. add. (Start from Mittagong)
		a m	a m	a m	p m
Goulburn		1 0		[illegible]	
*Mannaf Towrang	10	1 21		[illegible]	
*Carrick	12	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Marulan	20	[illegible]		[illegible]	
*Cable's Siding	22	[illegible]		[illegible]	
*Jordan's Crossing	29	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Sutton Forest	33	[illegible]		[illegible]	
*Burradoo	43	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Bowral	52	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Mittagong.......Arr.	54	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Dep.		[illegible]		[illegible]	3 15
*Rush's	57	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
*Picton Lagoons	60	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Picton ....Arr.	75	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.		[illegible]	5 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Douglass Park	81	[illegible]	5 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menangle	94	[illegible]	6 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbelltown Arr.	100	[illegible]	6 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.		[illegible]	6 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Glenfield	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool ......Arr.	112	[illegible]	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dep.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabramatta	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parra. Junc....Dep.	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	131	7 0	9 10	[illegible]	9 31

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—Down Trains.

Stations.	Miles.	5 (To Picton daily)	13 (Mail train through daily)	18 (Stop at Picton daily)	Sat (Stop at Mittagong)
		a m	p m	p m	p m
Sydney		9 0	5 0	10 15	1 30
Parr. Junc. ....Dep	13	9 40	5 39	11 12	2 3
Fairfield	15	9 52	5 51	11 25	2 13
*Cabramatta	20	...	...	...	...
Liverpool ......Arr	22	10 7	6 6	11 37	2 31
Dep		10 15	6 14	11 43	2 39
*Glenfield	24	10 20	6 19	11 51	2 44
*Macquarie Fields	27	10 26	6 24	11 55	...
Campbelltown Arr	34	10 39	6 33	a m 12 15	3 0
Dep		10 44	6 43	12 25	3 20
Menangle	40	11 1	7 2	12 50	
*Douglass Park	43	11 17	7 13	1 5	
Picton ....Arr	53	11 44	7 40	1 50	
Dep			8 3		
*Picton Lagoons	59		8 39		
*Rush's	67		8 56		
Mittagong ......Arr	77		9 11		
Dep			9 27		
Bowral	82		9 30		
*Burradoo	86		9 40		
Sutton Forest	95		10 3		
*Jordan's Crossing	102		10 26		
*Cable's Siding	113		10 50		
Marulan	114		10 57		
*Carrick	121		11 3		
*MannaF Towrang	124		[illegible]		
Goulburn	134		[illegible]		

No. †13† Down Mail. Through Tickets only issued by D. Train.
N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at One Penny per mile 2nd class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 9.25 p.m. and 9.51 p.m. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday Excursion Trains, except at ordinary rates.
Funeral Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. F. Funeral Trains.
* Platforms only. The trains do *not stop* at these unless required. Notice should be given to the *Guard*.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crooker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Meranfaroo, Rydal, Sodwalls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Siaco
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons.
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowrall, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. C. Harrison
Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Howlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
Shoalhaven—J. Green, postmaster, Nowra
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavello
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.

Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda — Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundleton, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son.
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
George Rossitter.

LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch ...	261, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

SUBURBAN.

J. J. Hayes	Paddington, opposite Post-office
W. West	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe ..	Post-office, Waterloo: Alexandria and Botany
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
Chas. Carter	Balmain
W. E. Davey........	North Shore
Chas. H. Turner	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocombe.........	Canterbury
John Croker	Five Dock and Ashfield
J. Fox................	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn..............	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood.

COUNTRY.

W. Mason and Co. ..	Parramatta
E. Squires...........	Penrith
George Pope, sen.....	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
A. J. Powell	Berrima, Sutton Forest, and Nattai
Robert Craig..........	Goulburn
C. A. Scrivener.......	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
Dalway Bell	Morpeth
J. S. Paine...........	Newcastle
W. Edward Shaw ..	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield
Mr. Geo. Stevenson..	Rydal.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WATCHES.—WATCHES, at REDUCED PRICES.
First-class silver hunting lever watches, by W. Cross, Dent, Rotherham and others, capped, 4 and 6 holes jewelled, THE BEST FOR BUSH USE, from £5 to £6 each
Ditto, ditto, with compensation balance, THE BEST FOR CAPTAINS, £7 each
Ditto ditto, ¾-plate, from £7 to £8
Ditto, gold ditto, capped, 6 holes jewelled, £15 15s each
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, compensation balance, £18 10s each
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ¾-plate, at £18
Ladies' gold KEYLESS ditto, ditto, from £11 to £20
Gentlemen's ditto ditto, ditto, from £18 to £30
Boys' silver hunting ditto, of the very best make, at £3 each.
At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

CLOCKS.—CLOCKS at REDUCED PRICES.
8-day and 30-hour lever clocks, suitable for SHIPS
Bedroom clocks, with alarums
Dining-room clocks
Kitchen clocks
14-day striking ormolu clocks, under shades.
All at REDUCED PRICES, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.
N.B.—All watches and clocks sold or repaired at the establishment will be guaranteed and attended to for two years.
MORDAN'S SILVER and GOLD PENCIL CASES, at REDUCED PRICES,
at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

MASONIC APRONS
OPERA and Field Glasses
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, direct from Vienna
JAMES DIXON and SON'S Britannia-metal and Electro-plated Ware, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

NEW BRACELETS, and the latest in Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Albert Chains, Lockets, Charms, &c., all of 18 carat gold, just unpacked, and sold at REDUCED PRICES, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Sydney Infirmary, November 11, 1870.
"I beg to state that I have, with the permission of the HONORARY PHYSICIANS, given your SCHNAPPS to several patients in our wards. I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your SCHNAPPS A MOST EXCELLENT STIMULANT AND DIURETIC, and of great value in cardiac and renal affections, and I believe they will EVENTUALLY SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER SPIRITS in the treatment of the above complaints.
"LITTON FORBES, Resident Physician."
On SALE by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Publicans.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

MILNER STEPHEN'S PATENT GOLD MACHINES.

Price of the cradle amalgamators, with crushing rollers, &c.	£75 0 0
Ditto, without the rollers	60 0 0
Portable 6-hammer battery, with amalgamator	160 0 0
Ditto 12-hammer ditto, ditto	150 0 0

ALFRED and GEORGE STEPHEN,
Manufactory, 68, New Pitt-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.
HART and CO.'S .. New Superfine Flour, 1871
DUFFIELD and CO.'S New Superfine Flour, 1871
Old Superfine Flour, 1870
Household Flour, 1871.
NEW ADELAIDE WHEAT.
Also,
LAUNCESTON Superfine Flour
VICTORIAN Superior Flour.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.]
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, Castor Oil, and Calcutta Lines, ex Wimmera, from Calcutta, on SALE by
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

SEED OATS, SEED OATS.—Splendid samples of White, Black, and Brown Oats, on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, Phœnix Mills, Ashfield.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S PRIZE BISCUITS.—G. Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal, Melbourne moulds; yellow, mottled, toilet and soft soaps; Scotch mixtures, conversation sugar almonds, mixed lollies, jellies, paper bags, tea paper, canary seed, N. W. and Cheshire cheese, Buchan's sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

VICTORIAN MUTTON HAMS, flavour equal to York hams. W. H. ARIELL.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE, very prime.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CURRANTS, just landed, fine condition. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

HOPS.—Good sample of Mid-Kent Black Horse. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

YORK HAMS, N. W. Cheese, figs, dates. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine, Butterworth's ditto, to arrive. C. Wilson, 64, Margaret-st.

CORN.—Corn, 3s 3d 60 lbs. Cape barley and seed oats. GEORGE WELLS, Market Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime fresh samples of Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—Burning without smoke or smell; making a clear fire: easily lit, and no waste or slack. Messrs. SPEER, WARBURTON, and HENDERSON alone are at present in stock.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS. — For Disposal, a snug BUSINESS, in a rising town in a thriving mining and agricultural district; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Bona fide applicants apply to Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

TO HOTELKEEPERS and Others.—To be DISPOSED OF, the LICENSE and GOODWILL of the Old Royal Hotel, Byng-street, Orange.
This Hotel is now doing a first-class trade, and is replete with every requisite for carrying on an extensive business, and being the Booking-office for Cobb and Co.'s, J. and A. Irwin's, and R. Clayton's lines of Coaches, ensures a steady run of custom seldom to be met with in the country districts.
The only reason for the proprietor relinquishing the above is that he is entering another line of business.
For further particulars, apply to
W. AVERY, Orange.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HERBERT GIBSON has for Sale or Hire, superior Carriages, Buggies, Spring-carts, Harness, and Saddlery; also, several first-class sound, quiet, and tractable Horses, which can be warranted. N.B.—No letting on Sundays. Horse and Carriage Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Bay Buggy HORSE, very quiet, £15; Brown first-class Buggy Horse, £12. S. Knight.

BAY stylish Phaeton and Brougham HORSE, 20 guineas; handsome Saddle Hack, £12. KNIGHT.

3-SPRING Pagnel CART and Harness, £10; Parcel-delivery Van, Harness and License, £11. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE-SEAT Hooded BUGGY, cut-under, £30; American Waggonette Brake, £20. S. KNIGHT.

QUIET HORSE, double-seat hooded Buggy, and Harness, £40; Horse, new Spring Cart, and Harness, £18. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

MOORE'S Carriage Factory, South Hd. Rd.—Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggons, Harness, &c.

PAIR HORSES, light American Waggon and Harness, £40; light Buggy Horse and Harness, £20. Gibson.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

PURE BRED MERINO SHEEP.
DAWSON and CO. have for private SALE, 46 pure bred Merino RAMS, from 1 to 4 years; 50 pure bred Merino EWES; the property of Henry Lee, Esq., and selected from the famous stud flocks of G. H. Cox, Esq.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydir District, N. S. W., 11,000 good Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years old 1585 EWES, ditto.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Sydney, 9th February, 1871.

PURE SHORTHORN BULL, "BORDER CHIEF," to arrive per Windsor Castle, FOR SALE.
For pedigree, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.
11,000 WETHERS
4,000 EWES
now travelling from Darling Downs, deliverable at Narrabri, Liverpool Plains. For particulars, apply to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP.
The undersigned have now for SALE, near "Narrabri," travelling towards Dubbo,
7500 prime Store Wethers
5700 prime Store Ewes.
For further particulars apply
ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO.,
81 Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Unbroken Horses.

At Camperdown, THIS DAY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from J. W. Bowman, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of strong upstanding horses.
This is reported as being a really excellent lot, consisting of heavy draught, stylish hacks, and light harness horses. They are all young, in excellent condition, and amongst the lot is a remarkably handsome pair of bright bay carriage horses.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. W. and J. Russell to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 3rd April, at 9.30 o'clock,
1500 very prime fat wethers.

Fresh Country Horses,
Broken and unbroken.

At Camperdown, on TUESDAY next.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from James M'Innes, Esq., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 4th instant, at the Camperdown Yards, at 2.30 o'clock,
30 head of very superior broken and unbroken horses.
This is a very useful lot, as it consists of all descriptions of horses, suited for light or heavy harness, saddle, buggy, &c.

Homebush Autumn Meeting.

On EASTER MONDAY, General Holiday.

Sale of Gates, Grand Stand, Booths, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at (Messrs. Brown and Jones's) Pitt-street Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 12 o'clock,
The right to the above during the forthcoming meet.
N.B.—The entrances are numerous, and first-class fields of horses will be brought to the post, consequently Homebush will be the chief place of attraction on the above day.
Special trains will be run at cheap fares.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Messrs. Macleay, Taylor, and Co., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, Monday, at half-past 9 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, per train.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Thomas Parnell, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock,
2000 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. M'Cullum, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY (Monday),
1000 fat wethers, by train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 3rd of April, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd of April, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearse and Son to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
186 head prime cattle.

Prime Milch Cows. Prime Milch Cows.

To Private Families and Dairymen.

BUTLER and INGLIS are instructed by Mr. A. W. M'Minn to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street South, at 12 o'clock,
Twelve (12) head prime milch cows, with calves at foot.
N.B.—These cows can be highly recommended, having been selected from the best dairy herds in the county of Camden.

Hay. Hay. Hay.

WELLS and JAMES have been favoured with instructions from the Company, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, on the Old Hunter River Wharf, at 11 o'clock,
300 bales oaten and lucerne hay, in lots.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

At the Bank Auction Rooms.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale by Auction of 46 CASES MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE,
just landed ex Jubilee,
comprising
MASSIVE Mahogany Dining-room Suites, covered in morocco
Mahogany Telescope Tables
SUPERB Walnut and Rosewood Drawing-room Suites, covered in silk damask, striped terry, corded rep
Walnut Loo Tables, shaped and oval
Canterbury Whatnots, elegant shapes
MARLBOROUGH Music Waggons
Walnut Chiffonieres—all the NEWEST STYLES
Waggon, Circular, Eugenie, Princess Royal, and other Whatnots
Commodes, in mahogany and walnut
Walnut Bedroom Suites, birch and mahogany
Cane-seated Chairs, in great variety.
Also,
Five cases Frame-work, newest designs
Pillows, Flock, &c.

To Furnishing Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Brokers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above invoice superior furniture,
ex Jubilee.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
☞ Furniture on view on TUESDAY.
Catalogues to be had at the Rooms.

Labour Bazaar, Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
Superior household furniture and effects, comprising loo, telescope, and side tables, hair-seated chairs, couches, and sofas, carpets, chiffonieres, pier glasses, engravings, bookcase, iron and wood bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobes, washstands and sets, toilet glasses, crockery and glassware, books, &c. Also, carts, harness, stoves, grates, chaffcutters with horse-power, shop fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.

Monday's Regular Sale.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Carpenter's bench, tools, hatmaker's machine, chests drawers, chiffonieres, tables, sofas, couches, chairs, safes, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Henry George Benson, 275, Castlereagh-street, as previously advertised in the HERALD of the 25th and 28th.

Established a Quarter of a Century.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising chiffonieres, safes, horsehair couches, chairs, loo dining and other tables, safes, chest drawers, pier, toilet, and chimney glasses, iron and wood bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, cooking utensils, wardrobes, sewing-machines, &c., &c. Also, 30 casks cement.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estates of C. Dieter, and W. Coman.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,
THIS DAY, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estates, under directions of creditors, to sell by auction,
Sundry household furniture, ladies' gold watch and gold chain, umbrella, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale,

THIS DAY, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
Household furniture, and stock-in-trade of a publican.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of H. B. A. Middleton, Esq., Victoria Barracks.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from H. B. A. Middleton, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Victoria Barracks, on THURSDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

FINE CONGOU TEAS.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale by Auction, including
The Balance of the Cargo ex Hieronimus
The Balance of the Cargo ex Dashing Wave
The Balance of the Cargo ex Englebert.

Under positive instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell without the slightest reserve, to close the Accounts.

DAY of SALE—WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

Important to Merchants, Country Buyers, Speculators, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
The balances of the shipments of teas ex Hieronimus, Dashing Wave, and Englebert.
These teas are well known and esteemed, and are worth the especial attention of buyers, as the intention of the importers is to sell WITHOUT the SLIGHTEST RESERVE, in order to close the ventures.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
8 CASES ASSORTED BRUSHWARE,
ex Carlisle Castle.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Carlisle Castle,
8 cases assorted brushware.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of the late Mr. John Korff, Hereford-street, Glebe Point.
☞ By order of the Executors.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
full particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant drawing-room furniture
Rare old china
Richly cut glass
Sheffield and electroplate of the best quality
Oil paintings, by celebrated artists
Choice engravings
Substantial dining-room furniture
Spanish mahogany dining-room suite
Brass and iron bedsteads
Large handsome wardrobe
Pier glasses, carpets, ornaments
Marble washstands
Photographic cameras, by Negretti and Zambra
Photographic chemicals
Dairy utensils, kitchen ditto, and sundries.
Also,
Ship's bell and brass gun for a yacht.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view on Tuesday.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

2 CASES JAPANESE CURIOSITIES
Consisting of
VERY ELEGANT Inlaid Japanese Cabinet
Bronzes Inlaid with Silver
Chinese Curio Charms
Bamboo Chairs, &c.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases Japanese cabinets and curiosities.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale. No reserve.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 4.

General Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Felt Hats, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Thirty cases sundry drapery, without reserve, to clear out, consisting of
Hosiery—men's, women's, and children's
Crimean shirts, flannel and merino vests
Men's braces, belts, neck ties, &c.
Ladies' belts, hair nets, neck ties, &c.
Ladies' and gents' gloves
Woollen cravats, booties, &c.
Gents' and youths' collars, linen and paper
Gents', youths', and boys' felt hats, new shapes
Haberdashery
Small wares
Fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

To Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Country Storekeepers, &c.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell, without the slightest reserve, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, at 11 o'clock sharp, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 4,
C in triangle over S GW,
1-3—Three cases woollens, just landed ex Lock Urr, consisting of—
Scotch tweeds
Fine black and Berlin coatings
Mixed and fancy grey ditto
W. E. trouserings, &c.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW.
April 3rd and 4th.
Commencing each Day at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises of Mr. BENJAMIN BRAUN, 349, George-street.

The whole of his unrivalled Open Stock of HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.
For Sale, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, STOREKEEPERS, INTER-COLONIAL BUYERS, CLOTHIERS, HATTERS DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. B. BRAUN to sell by public auction, at his Warehouse, 349, George-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, April 3rd and 4th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of his large and varied open stock of hats and caps of every shape made.
The following are some of the principal lines:—

ALPINES	FEATHERS AND
TYROLESE	PLUMES
CROWN PRINCE	UMBRELLAS
CLOTH AND VELVET HATS	DUKES
	MOUNTAINEER
GO-A-HEAD	BERLIN
BRINDISI	GREEN UNDER WIRE
BLACK SILK HATS	BRIMS
TUSCAN AND STRAW,	BRIGHTON
SATIN AND GREEN UNDER	FRENCH FELT
	DRAB SHELL
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS	LADIES' FELT
	WATERPROOF CAPES
HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS	CRIMEAN SHIRTS
	SCARFS
TIES	COLLARS.

Also,
FIXTURES
Tann's fire-proof iron safe
Office fittings, &c., &c.
N. B.—The Auctioneers wish to impress on intending purchasers the fact, that every lot will be POSITIVELY SOLD without the slightest RESERVE.
Mr. BRAUN, having taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Whiting and Co., has determined to clear out the whole of his open stock; the opportunity thus afforded of replenishing stock from his well known and fashionable importations, should not be neglected by the trade.
Catalogues may be had at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms very liberal.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

STUPENDOUS SALE OF
THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE
OF
MESSRS. SAMUEL THOMPSON AND CO.,
MERCHANT DRAPERS,
PITT-STREET.

UNDER ASSIGNMENT.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the Assignees to sell by public auction,
ABSOLUTELY AND UNRESERVEDLY,
on the premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, 5th and 6th April, commencing at 11 a.m. each day, the whole of this complete and extensive stock, a large proportion of which is new and seasonable goods.
It consists of
General drapery
Clothing
Cotton goods
Blankets
Silks
Woollens and other piece goods
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Hats, caps, &c., &c.

Under similar circumstances, it is usual for stocks to undergo a culling process, whereby they are divested of all their attractive features prior to being offered for sale by auction. In this instance such a course has not been adopted, and the stock will be offered to the public IN ITS ENTIRETY, replete in every department with new and fashionable goods, which have been purchased in the home and foreign markets, on the best terms, by a buyer of large colonial experience.
In the meantime, catalogues will be prepared, and intending purchasers will be afforded every facility for a full inspection prior to sale.
As orders are positive to REALISE FORTHWITH the whole of this magnificent stock, the attention of the trade is respectfully called to the unparalleled opportunity afforded by this great sale of replenishing stocks.
Terms will be liberal.

BARQUE JANE,
A1 at Lloyd's.

Just arrived from Bourbon.

Under Instructions from the Agents, Messrs. J. Frazer and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock,
The A1 barque Jane, of 450 tons burthen, most faithfully built of English oak in Jersey, by the eminent shipbuilders, Declandes and Son. Her dimensions are as follows:—

Length	107 feet
Breadth	26 feet
Depth of hold	16 feet.

This vessel is well found in every respect, had a thorough overhaul before leaving home, and will admirably suit those now on the look-out for the only vessel of her character now in harbour.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
287 packages new goods.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

CHINESE PRESERVED GINGER.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock,
55 cases superior Chinese preserved ginger, cumquats, &c., &c.
Particulars at sale.

CONFECTIONERY.

A Shipment for Positive Sale, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Wootherspoon's confectionery.
Particulars at sale.

Fine Muscatel Raisins.

A Shipment now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases muscatels, layers in boxes.
In lots to suit purchasers

Salmon in 1lb.-Tins.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
100 cases 1lb. American salmon, each 4 dozen, in splendid condition.
Terms liberal.

Pigou and Wilks's F Powder, ½ lbs.
Sacks, Seaming Twine, Woolbagging.

By Order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 5th, at 11 o'clock,
100 kegs, each 25 lbs., Pigou and Wilks's F powder, ½ lb.
7 bales seaming twine
10 ditto woolbagging, 27 inch, 22 oz.
5 ditto 3-bushel sacks.
Terms at sale.

CONGOU TEAS OF THE FIRST GROWTH.

The entire cargo of the brig Byron, from Foo Chow, with a well-assorted shipment of Finest to Medium Congous, under instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, April 4th.

☞ The Auctioneers are instructed to notify that this Cargo is placed upon the market for sale, it being the wish of the importers that every line should be closed out ON THE FALL OF THE HAMMER.
Every facility will be afforded for liquoring the various chops; and the trade are respectfully invited to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the fine flavour of these FIRST CROP Teas prior to sale, as the vendors are determined to effect a clearance of the entire cargo.
Muster packages now open.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Byron, comprising
4863 packages finest to medium kaisou congous.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms, liberal.

SUGARS IN SMALL AND LARGE MATS.

The Cargo of the Marie, from Bourbon,
and
Balance of the Cargo of Farningham, from Mauritius,
consisting of—
4863 small Mats Sugars
1991 large ditto ditto.

For Sale, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, April 4th.

Under instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

☞ The instructions from the importers are to clear off the shipments in order to close accounts forthwith.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of sugars, in small mats, ex Marie, and the balance of the cargo ex Farningham, comprising—
Fine white crystals
Yellow crystals
Best counters
Medium counters
Bright browns.
Sample bags now on view.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Chronometers.

To Watchmakers, Shipmasters, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 11 o'clock,
4 first-class chronometers, by the best makers.
Terms, cash.

Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron
Charcoal Tinplates
Plain Galvanized Iron, Wire Nails.

Now landed ex Border Chief.

By order of Messrs. T. Nossiter and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 11 o'clock,
71 bundles lattin, 72 x 30 x 26
42 ditto ditto, 72 x 24 x 26
41 ditto ditto, 72 x 24 x 28.
Also,
63 ditto singles, 72 x 30 x 20
150 boxes 1C charcoal tinplates
100 ditto 1X ditto ditto
300 bundles ⅜ hoop iron
140 kegs wire nails, 1½ to 4 inch
2 cases galvanized plain iron, 72 x 24 x 26
4 ditto ditto, 84 x 30 x 26
4 ditto ditto, 72 x 30 x 28
2 ditto ditto, 72 x 24 x 28.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

THE WELCOME HOME INN,
Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hills.

The Lease, Goodwill, License, Stock-in-trade, Bar Fixtures, Gas-fittings, Furniture, Bagatelle Table, and Effects of the above snug little House.

CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, in consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 4th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above, in one lot or separately.

☞ This is a capital opportunity for an industrious couple to commence a very snug little business, who could rely on a steady bar trade of about £15 to £20 per week. It is close to the Exhibition Building, and in a very respectable neighbourhood.

In the Estate of Mrs. Bridget Lacy.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of April, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the insolvent's interest, whatever it may be, in and to the house now or lately occupied by her, No. 31, Little Elizabeth-street, west side, close to Cooper-street.
Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PETER EVESTON.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of April, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, by order of Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee, in and to a six-roomed house, 403, on the south side of Liverpool-street East.
Particulars respecting the incumbrance may be learned on application to the auctioneer.
This is a newly-erected building of brick on stone foundation, two stories high, covered balcony, with French windows opening on to the same. An entrance from the rear. Good drainage from the back yard. It adjoins the Printers' Arms Inn, where the key may be obtained to view the premises.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 5th April,

GLEBE, GROSE-STREET.	Substantial Dwelling-house, built of stone, with shingled roof, containing 3 large rooms, verandah in front, and side entrance.
MARKET-LANE, GOULBURN-PLACE.	2-story brick House, now in the occupation of Mr. Smith.
BUCKINBAH GOLD MINE.	Comprising 4 blocks of leased Land, containing 20 acres, together with the plant, a crushing-machine consisting of 6 heads of stampers, boiler, with tools and improvements.
NORTH SHORE, ST. LEONARDS.	2 choice Allotments, situate at St. Leonards, being No. 10 and 11 of section 25, adjoining Mr. Bush's cottage.
MIDDLE HARBOUR.	Block of Land, containing 5 acres 16 perches, being allotment No. 1 section 3. * This commands a magnificent view of the heads and coast.
WILLOUGHBY WATERFALLS.	Block of Land, containing 5 acres 2 roods, being allotment 21 section 9. Situate half a mile from the Falls. * This is one of the finest sites on the shores of Middle Harbour.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Preliminary Notice.

FREDERICKTON SUGAR WORKS,
on the Macleay River.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
That well-known valuable property, situate on the Macleay River, and known as
THE FREDERICKTON SUGAR WORKS.
The land on which these works are erected contains an area of nearly 2 ACRES; and the machinery comprises—
1 large engine, 12-horse power
1 ditto, 8-horse power
1 engine, 4-horse power
1 roller mill, 18 x 30
1 set reducing plates, 2 steam defecators, 1 battery, 4 cast-iron boilers, 2 centrifugal machines, 1 vacuum pan complete, 2 trollies, 1 weighbridge, 1 weighing-machine, wooden and iron coolers, utensils, tools, &c. Also, a hardwood building, about 70 feet by 60, covered with galvanized iron.
☞ This valuable property, full particulars of which will be published, is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, to close accounts. The attention of those interested in this particular industry is specially directed to the sale, ample time being afforded for personal inspection.

Preliminary Notice.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

That fine Freehold Property
MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP.
Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S Rooms, Pitt-street, at an early date, due notice of which will be given,
All that valuable freehold property known as MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, situate at STOCKTON, CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
The Slip is 700 feet long, is built of the best ironbark timber; the portion under water is sheathed to protect it from cobra, and is capable of taking up a ship of 1500 tons. The machinery and gear are of the most approved description. The buildings, including blacksmiths' shop, saw mills, carpenters' shop, sailmakers' loft, offices, stores, are of the best description, and there is every auxiliary necessary for carrying on a large establishment of the kind.
☞ It is seldom that properties of this description are in the market, and the Auctioneers would direct the special attention of any one in search of a LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT to the sale. The value which property, especially with water frontage, has acquired in the CITY OF NEWCASTLE during the last few years has been unprecedented, and its prospective value cannot be overestimated. In the hands of an energetic man the property would realise a fortune within a few years.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

STANMORE ROAD, NEWTOWN.

TWO substantial two-story HOUSES, built of brick, on stone foundation, cemented, with slated roofs, now in the occupation of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Lamb.
TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors, Hunter-street.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 12th April,
Those two substantial and faithfully-built two-story verandah Houses, situate in the STANMORE ROAD, near to Newtown,
The house, in the occupation of Mr. Lamb, contains passage, 2 rooms on ground floor, 2 bedrooms and dressing-room on the first floor, at the rear, and servant's room, kitchen, pantry, shed, and stable.
The house, occupied by Mr. Bailey, and known as SHERWOOD HOUSE, contains passage and 2 rooms on ground floor, 2 bedrooms over, with kitchen, servant's room, pantry, and wash-house at the rear. Each house has a garden in front, with large garden and paddock in the rear.
☞ These houses are erected in one of the best positions on the STANMORE ROAD, and are of a really STERLING CHARACTER. To any one in search of a permanent paying investment, no better property could be offered.
The instructions for sale are positive, as the proprietor is determined to realise.

UNRESERVED SALE.

THE BUCKINBAH GOLD MINE,
situate 45 miles north-west of Molong, and 70 miles from Orange, comprising 2 Five-Acre Blocks, 1 Three-Acre Block, and 1 Seven-Acre Block of Leased LAND, with all the plant requisite for working the Mine.
Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th April,
The very valuable property,
THE BUCKINBAH GOLD MINE,
comprising 4 blocks of leased land, containing 20 acres, together with the plant: a crushing-machine, consisting of 6 heads of stampers, boiler, &c., tools and implements, bullock team and dray.
_ A full report of this valuable property may be had on application at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street.
☞ The instructions for sale are peremptory; and the fullest inspection of the property is invited, in the certainty that a knowledge of its capabilities will convince intending purchasers of the sure return to be obtained from it.

WILLIAM-STREET,
South side, between Bourke and Forbes streets.

WOOD'S HAY and CORN STORES and DWELLING.
No. 145, WILLIAM-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 3rd April,
at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of Land, having a frontage of 26 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of 95 feet, extending to a lane 15 feet wide at the rear, on which are those well known substantial premises, principally built of stone, containing large front shop and 4 apartments, together with a spacious 2-story store, large sheds, stables, &c., having approach by a front gateway passage, and from the lane at the rear.
The property must be sold, subject to a tenancy, at a rental of £130 per annum.
☞ The site is one of the best in the centre of the business portion of this main thoroughfare. The premises are remarkably strong and well-built, and can be adapted for nearly any business requiring good store room, with residence, first-class position, and yearly increasing traffic.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

PITT-STREET.	Cottage Residence and Block of Land, No. 411, Pitt-street, on the east side, near Goulburn-street. Also, two Cottages at the rear.
WILLIAM-STREET.	Wood's Hay and Corn Stores and Dwelling, No. 145, William-street, south side, between Bourke and Forbes streets.
EXETER-PLACE,	Two Brick Houses, Nos. 5 and 7, Exeter-place, Market-lane, Haymarket.
PALMER-STREET.	Three Allotments Land, Palmer-street, and Sir John Young's crescent, at the Domain Gate.
PADDINGTON.	Shop and Dwelling, South Head Road, Paddington, adjoining Belmore-terrace.
BERRIMA.	The Market Stores and Dwelling, and Two Cottages, Market-place, town of Berrima. By order of the Administrators of the late H. W. Johnson, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Executors of the late John Carfrae, Esq.

SWINTON HILL ESTATE,
BURWOOD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
FRIDAY, 14th April,
at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable estate, known as
SWINTON HILL, BURWOOD,
containing by admeasurement 27 ACRES 3 ROODS and 26 PERCHES, extending from Queen's Road to the water of Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River. The whole of the land is enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and the greater portion cleared.
The other improvements comprise SWINTON COTTAGE, containing six rooms, with garden, orchard, &c.
☞ Swinton Hill is a noted site in this favourite, healthy suburb. Having a fine elevation it commands extensive, charming views of lovely scenery, extending over Five Dock Bay, Parramatta River, and surrounding country. The position is about half a mile from the Burwood railway station, and only a few yards from the Parramatta Road, the village, churches, and schools of the locality.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of Lands, with Improvements, in the
TOWN OF WELLINGTON,
well known as the property of Mr. Henry Wood,
comprising
Lots 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, section 9, each 2 roods
Lot 2 of section 34, 1a. 2r. 13p.
Lots 1, 2, 10, 19, 20, of section 5, each 2 roods
Lot 6 of section 39, 3r. 3p.
Lot 10 " 2, 2r.
Together with premises and other improvements erected thereon, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction,
On an early day,
The above well-known valuable freeholds in the own of Wellington.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

CATTLE STATION.

GLENPRARIE and STOODLEIGH,
PORT CURTIS DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In consequence of the termination of Partnership by the effluxion of time.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on or about the 15th May next, due notice of which will be given,
The above choice cattle property so well known as GLENPRARIE, comprising ten (10) blocks of magnificent country, situated within 80 miles of Rockhampton, together with
10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
well and carefully bred.
The IMPROVEMENTS are of the most complete character, the extensive nature of which afford the greatest facility for the good and economical management of the stock in general, as well as for the keeping and rearing of Stud Stock.
The above property is divided into two (2) distinct stations, viz., Stoodleigh and Glenprarie, the former of which is devoted entirely to the breeding portion of the herd, and is capable of carrying from 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, the latter to fattening purposes, being divided into convenient paddocks, capable of carrying from 8000 to 10,000 head.
Further information can be obtained on application at the Rooms, 273, George-street; or upon reference to each Saturday's HERALD.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE SALE
of
CONTRACTORS' PLANT, HORSES, &c.

JAMES HUTCHISON will offer for sale by auction, at Aberdeen, on an early day (of which due notice will be given),
The entire plant of Alexander Amos and Co., contractors for No. 4 Section, Great Northern Railway, consisting of—
Draught, saddle, and buggy horses
Waggons, dobbyns, carts, barrows
Steam-engine, winches, piling-machines
Derrick cranes, pug-mills, tools
Dwelling-house, furniture, &c.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

MONDAY, April 17th.

KING and CUNNINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 17th day of April, at their Offices, 67, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
That well-known and old-established sheep station in the district of Monaroo, New South Wales, known as
COOLAMATONG,
consisting of open forest and extensive plains, abundantly watered in the driest seasons by ten miles of the Snowy River and numerous creeks. The country is sound and perfectly healthy for either sheep or cattle.
The stock consists of
14,210 sheep of a very superior class, having been carefully culled for many years back, in proof of which the clip of 1869 netted in London 2s 2½d.
Also, 340 head of cattle, a choice well-bred dairy herd.
Also, 30 horses, hacks, and dray horses, and a very complete plant.
On 1218 acres of freehold land are erected improvements of the most complete character, consisting of comfortable residence and outhouses, woolshed, and numerous paddocks, and other necessary improvements too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.
Any further particulars can be obtained at the offices of the auctioneers, 67, Bourke-street, Melbourne, or of Messrs. Finlay and Co., Goulburn, New South Wales, who will be most happy to afford every information required.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 1st April, 1871.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, plaintiffs, and GEORGE FORRESTER, defendant.
SAME v. SAME.

BY Virtue of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vic., No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May next, at noon, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, George Forrester, of and in the equity of redemption in the stations or runs called Bankeet, Cumblecublinbah, Go Gurrilley, Grawin Back, Grawin West, Imbergee, East Imbergee, Will Bit Bill, Collareenbie, Bundinbarrina, Wallah No. 1, Wallah No. 2, Wallah No. 3, and Wallah No. 4, situate in the Warrego district, in the colony of New South Wales, and the cattle, sheep, horses, and live stock thereon.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.
M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GEORGE POPE, Postmaster of Ryde, are invited to attend his Funeral; to leave Post-office, Ryde, for St. Ann's, at 9 o'clock, on TUESDAY morning, the 4th instant. JAMES GORDON, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD SMITH, Senior, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed SON, William: to move from his residence, No. 161, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE KING, Mariner, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, THOMAS GEORGE; to move from his residence, 17, Globe-street, Glebe, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South: 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD SMITH, Junior are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved BROTHER, WILLIAM: to move from the residence of his father, 161, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EXCURSION TICKETS.

Excursion tickets, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued at all stations to all stations, on the 7th, 8th, and 10th instant, available for return on the day of issue for distances not exceeding 15 miles, and for return on the 11th instant by up Mail trains for distances over 15 miles.
JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 1st April, 1871.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for Fire and Marine risks of all kinds, inclusive of hulls; also to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for transmission to London, covering same against fire while in store awaiting shipment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,
362, George-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Registered September 1868.

DIRECTORS:
Messrs. M. Metcalfe, H. E. Allan, S. A. Stephen, R. F. Pockley.

Persons investing in the society's shares will obtain from 8 to 10 per cent. interest on same after 30th September in each year.
The shares are £10 each, and can be paid in one sum, or by 10s per share per month.
The security is of the best, the funds being only lent on good buildings.
Shares can be taken up daily on applying to the secretary.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 1st March, 1871.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, April 3.
Reappearance of
FRANK HUSSEY'S CONSTELLATIONS.
For SIX nights only.
SIXTEEN STAR PERFORMERS.
The only LEGITIMATE MINSTRELS in Australia.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Introductory overture—Hussey's Minstrels
Opening chorus—Hither we come, (Enchantress)—Excelsior Quartette
Brother's fainting at the door—T. Campbell
The lavender girl—W. Garrick
Toll the bell—H. Gordon
The German band—Frank Hussey
Darling Jennie—H. Ackland.
Finale—Auctioneer of the World, introducing Miss Blanche Clifton as Britannia, with The Army and Navy; Musical Selections—Orchestra.
YELLOW GAL THAT WINKED AT ME,
FRANK HUSSEY.
Baritone solo .... T. Campbell.
OH! I'M DANCING MAD.
PETER GRAY'S LEGEND,
FRANK HUSSEY.
Soldiers' quartette—Ackland, Campbell, Gordon, & Chapman.
JEEMES THE POET.
Ballad—Norah O'Neil .... H. Ackland
GHOST IN A PAWNSHOP.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Grand ORATORIO Festival of Sacred Music, on GOOD FRIDAY EVENING.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, HUNTER'S HILL.
The AUSTRALIAN CHRISTY MINSTRELS have the pleasure to announce that the GRAND CONCERT advertised to take place at the above place on the 14th instant, and postponed by them in consequence of the severe illness of a lady resident, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.
Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8.
Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

EASTER MONDAY, 10th APRIL, 1871.
The fine powerful steamer
FIRE KING
will leave Circular Quay for
SANS SOUCI,
at 9.30 a.m., returning by dark.
Return fare, 3s.

ST. STEPHEN'S Presbyterian S. SCHOOL.—Annual Excursion, Friday, 7th April; tickets, 1s 6d.

PHILLIP-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Sabbath School annual excursion to Cremorne, FRIDAY, 7th.

BALMAIN WESLEYAN Sabbath School Excursion to Chowder Bay, on SATURDAY next.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors on Monday Evening. Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street.

THE WOODEN PICTURE NOW ON VIEW, 15, Hunter-street, near George-street.
Mr. DRY'S unrivalled Work of Art, the NEW ZEALAND EVERGREEN, a PICTURE made in 4000 pieces of unstained wood—the greatest curiosity in the world.
Open from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission, 1s.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EASTER MONDAY.

GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.
(Single Wicket.)

VICTORIA	v. N. S. WALES.
Represented by	Represented by
T. W. Wills	C. Gregory
S. Cosstick, and	D. Gregory, and
J. Conway	E. Gregory.

To be played at the
ALBERT GROUND,
on the above days.
TROPHIES
will be presented to the winners.
THE GERMAN BAND
will be in attendance each day, and perform a choice selection of Popular Music.
N.B.—Wickets will be pitched on Saturday, at half-past 1 o'clock p.m., and on Monday at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.—The REFRESHMENT BARS will be SOLD at Kiss's Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at noon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BY MOONLIGHT.
A Grand Moonlight EXCURSION on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 4th. The steamer Herald will leave Circular Quay, 8.15; Woolloomooloo, 8.30, and proceed down the Harbour to view the different Forts and the beautiful scenery of Middle Harbour by moonlight, returning to Sydney by 12 o'clock. A band engaged. Tickets 1s 6d each.
N.B.—All kinds of temperance beverages on board.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Two hours' amusement for One Shilling.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
Just added, BISMARK, also NAPOLEON III.
Admission, 1s; children, 6d.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

REMOVAL of Miss IRONSIDE'S PAINTINGS and WORKS OF ART (valued at £3000) to 309, George-street, opposite Messrs. Peapes and Shaw's. Open daily, from 9 till 6; admission, 1s.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

REAL LACE GOODS at DENISON HOUSE.

T. and G. call special attention to the
LACE DEPARTMENT,
having just opened several cases of
REAL LACE GOODS,
consisting of
HONITON LACE COLLARS and CUFFS
HONITON COLLARETTS
DUCHESSE, MALTESE, and ITALIAN POINT
LACE COLLARS, CUFFS, and SETS
REAL and IMITATION LACE BIB FRONTS
COIFFEURS.
Also a magnificent STOCK of REAL HONITON MALTESE DUCHESSE and EGYPTIAN LACES, in every width.
T. and G. are now showing some SPECIALITIES in Cambric SLEEVE SETS
CHEMISETTE SLEEVE SETS
BOOK and LINEN SETTS
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and CUFFS
MUSLIN and LACE SLEEVES
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS
The above GOODS being very beautiful goods are worth a SPECIAL INSPECTION.

WITH THE ABOVE
T. and G. will show a large lot of
REAL MALTESE LACE COLLARS.
LOT 1.—1s 0½d worth 2s 6d
LOT 2.—1s 6½d „ 3s 6d
LOT 3.—1s 11d „ 4s 6d
LOT 4.—3s 11d „ 8s 6d
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

NOVELTIES FOR THE AUTUMN.

THOMPSON and GILES
are now exhibiting in all the departments of their establishment a beautiful collection of NEW GOODS, adapted to the SEASON.
The FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT at THOMPSON and GILES'S combines every NOVELTY of the season, including all the newest colours in REAL French merinoes, from 1s 9d per yard; all the new shades in French wool reps at 2s 6d, usual price 3s 6d; all the newest colours and designs in wool poplins, French droguets, serges, reps, cloth, mohairs, satin cloths, fancy dress, and skirt linseys.
Real Aberdeen winceys, 1s a yard.
NEW AUTUMN JACKETS, in cloth, cashmere, silk, and velvet.
THOMPSON and GILES'S VELVET JACKETS, from 2¼ guineas to 20 guineas.

THOMPSON and GILES'S CLOTH JACKETS. Just opened a very choice assortment, in all the newest styles, prices very moderate.
Beautifully-braided Zouaves.

THOMPSON and GILES'S SILK JACKETS, BRITISH FLAG.
We invite special attention to this importation, as they combine all the NEW shapes, and NEWEST trimmings, at very low prices.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
not air-proof,
12s 6d, 15s 6d, 18s 6d.

BLACK AND HALF-MOURNING GOODS.
French and English reps
Irish and French poplins
Fancy winceys, reps, serges, &c.
Courtland's and Grout's patent cloths, from 5s to 15s 6d a yard.

WOOL SHAWLS AND TRAVELLING WRAPS at THOMPSON and GILES'S.
Just opened, a beautiful assortment of New Designs, in fancy plaids, fancy and real clans—the Victoria, the Mackenzie, the Stuart, the Rob Roy, and every size of shepherds.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
A large stock of chemises, night dresses, drawers, vests, morning wrappers, &c., in the Ladies' Showroom.
THOMPSON and GILES invite the attention of ladies to their very superior stock of ready-made linen, either for
OUTFITS,
General Use,
or
MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX.
Every Novelty in Steel Skirts.
Every Novelty in BATTSWING SKIRTS, from 16s 11d.

NEW DESIGNS in front-fastening Stays and Bodices, from 3s 11d to 21s.

Every requisite in HOUSEHOLD and TABLE LINEN
Every requisite in FAMILY DRAPERY
WITNEY and YORKSHIRE BLANKETS.

TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,
JUST OPENED.
Black silk fringe, from 1 to 7 inches wide
Coloured silk fringes, from 1 to 4½ inches wide
Black and coloured gimps, quite new
Tartan, satin, and velvet trimmings
Black and coloured narrow trimmings, in great variety
Coloured satin buttons, all sizes
Black ditto ditto, ditto
Tartan buttons, all sizes
Fancy metallic buttons, all sizes
Black jet buttons, all sizes
Mantle ornaments
Mantle trimmings
Mantle buttons
Best quality ribbon velvets, all widths, black and every shade.

LADIES' 5-8 CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Gentlemen's 7-8 Cambric Handkerchiefs.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY will have the pleasure to submit this morning,
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
(hemmed and ready for use).

This is a CASH purchase in an assigned estate. The whole have been marked considerably less than IMPORTED COST, viz., 4s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d, 8s 6d, and 9s 9d per dozen.

VERY EXTENSIVE EXPOSITION of WINTER FASHIONS, THIS MORNING.

DAVID JONES and CO. respectfully apprise Ladies and Families that, having completed their ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, they will now open their extensive winter shipments, and make a COMPLETE EXPOSITION THIS DAY, AND DURING THE SEASON.

The balance of LAST WINTER'S STOCK has been CONSIDERABLY MARKED DOWN, to facilitate its sale.
The NEW importations have all been bought FOR CASH, in the best European markets, and it is determined to LIMIT the PROFITS thereon to the SMALLEST REMUNERATIVE RATES, thus giving the utmost advantage to purchasers.

THROUGHOUT EVERY DEPARTMENT, for PERSONAL, FAMILY, and DOMESTIC USE the IMPORTATIONS are MOST COMPREHENSIVE.

D. J. and Co. wish to bring the above specially under the notice of Heads of Families, inviting inspection PRIOR to MAKING THEIR SELECTIONS for the WINTER.

THE FIRE IN GEORGE-STREET.

SIXTH DAY OF THE SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS
DAMAGED BY WATER AND REMOVAL.

W. C. KELK, 415, GEORGE-STREET.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRAPERY.
Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Counterpanes, Muslins, Dress Materials, Prints, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Winseys, Skirts, Jackets, Waterproof Cloaks, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS.
That the convenience of Ladies requiring Dress and Mantle Trimmings may not be affected by the Drapery Sale, the entire stock of Trimmings has been removed to a separate room.

W. C. KELK,
Draper,
415, George-street.

BLACK LACE.—800 Yards various patterns, 4, 5, and 6 inches wide, 5½d yard. W. C. KELK.

TWEED, guaranteed waterproof, nearly 2 yards wide, all colours, only 2s 11d. JAY'S, 82, King-street.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
No. 1, WYNYARD-SQUARE.

To Country Storekeepers, Squatters, Haberdashers, and the Trade generally.

A. HORDERN and SONS,
having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK in the Assigned Estate of
Messrs. W. G. WHITING, and CO.,
at less than ENGLISH COST, will commence to dispose of the same on WEDNESDAY, 5th April.

The stock consists of blankets, flannels, calicoes, hollands, prints, winceys, gambroons, tweeds, clothing, hosiery, and haberdashery.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WATERPROOF Mantles, new style, 9s 6d to 27s 6d
WATERPROOF Costume, the fashion, 22s 6d
WATERPROOF Tweeds, large stock, 3s 6d to 4s 11d
WOOL Plaids, Wool Shawls, Wool Jackets
13 CASES of Woollen Goods, just opened
FRENCH Merinoes, new colours, 1s 6d to 2s 11d
QUILTED Silk, Satin, Alpaca, and Llama Skirts
QUILTED, embroidered, and fancy silk Hoods, Hats, Squares, Cloaks, and a rich stock of Robes, 6s 6d to 84s
A large stock of ladies' and children's Underclothing, clearing at cost prices
BABY Linen, a choice assortment
STAYS of every shape, size, and quality, superior makes, 1s 6d to 8s 6d.
E. WAY'S (next to the Waxworks),
261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

FASHIONABLE REPOSITORY,
next
THE NEW POST OFFICE,
George-street.
GARD and HEMSLEY,
MEN'S MERCERS, HATTERS, GLOVERS,
and
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SCARFS AND TIES—the latest. GARD and HEMSLEY.

HATS—the very best. GARD and HEMSLEY.

GLOVES—first choice. GARD and HEMSLEY.

SHIRTS—made to order. GARD and HEMSLEY.

REGATTA SHIRTS—with collars, just imported. GARD and HEMSLEY.

UMBRELLAS—Nagasaki, 21s. GARD and HEMSLEY.

WATERPROOF COATS—the fashionable cut. GARD and HEMSLEY.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.
!!! NOTED for GOOD DRAPERY.
!!! AT STRICTLY LOW PRICES.
!!! NOTED for CHEAP BLANKETS.
!!! NOTED for CHEAP FLANNELS.
!!! NOTED for CHEAP QUILTS.
!!! NOTED for CHEAP CALICOES.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU.
618 and 620, Brickfield-hill.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS AT STRICTLY !!! MODERATE PRICES !!!
MEN'S CLOTHING !!!
MEN'S CLOTHING !!!
MEN'S CLOTHING !!!
BOYS' CLOTHING !!!
BOYS' CLOTHING !!!
BOYS' CLOTHING !!!
618 and 620, BRICKFIELD-HILL.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT CASH PURCHASE
of FRENCH SILKS
by MESSRS. PERRY, BROTHERS.
In anticipation of the inevitable scarcity of SILK GOODS which must occur through the WAR in the principal SILK MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS of the WORLD, MESSRS. PERRY, BROTHERS (before the breaking-out of hostilities)
BOUGHT FOR CASH
several VERY LARGE PARCELS of
BLACK and COLOURED SILKS,
which have recently arrived, and are now being displayed.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS have determined to make the arrival of those EXTRAORDINARY PARCELS OF SILKS an occasion for bringing before the public of SYDNEY and the COLONY the whole of their IMMENSE SILK STOCK AT LONDON PRICES. They have, therefore, re-marked and reduced the prices of their old stock to the level of the NEW SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS' entire stock of BLACK and COLOURED SILKS is now being displayed for SALE at the undermentioned prices.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — For convenience in selling, the whole of the SILK STOCK will be divided into LOTS, as follows:—
Lot 1. Comprising BLACK GLACE and FANCY SILKS, 1s 11d and 2s 6d yard, usual prices 3s 6d and 4s.
Lot 2. IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS,—PLAIN, COLOURED, and FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d yard, usual price 4s to 5s 6d.
Lot 3. RICH GROS GRAINS and SATIN STRIPES, all colours, 3s 6d yard, worth 5s 6d.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — Lot 4. Extra wide BLACK GROS GRAINS—rich plain coloured FRENCH GROS GRAINS, all shades, 3s 11d, usual price 5s 11d.
Lot 5. BEAUTIFUL BLACK SATINS for dresses, 2s 11d to 4s 6d, ordinarily 4s 6d to 7s 6d.

Superb WHITE SATINS, WHITE GROS GRAINS, CORDED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, LAVENTINES, &c., have been subjected to same revision.
PERRY, BROTHERS, King-street.

D. H. LEADER'S MANTLE, MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, and BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 102, King-street.

The above establishment, hitherto existing in the name of Miss Burke (Mrs. D. H. LEADER), will, for the future, be carried on under the style and title of
D. H. LEADER.
In making the foregoing announcement to his lady patrons and the public generally, D. H. Leader wishes to express his thanks for the favours which have been so liberally accorded, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
His stock of MANTLES, MILLINERY, SHAWLS, and general Drapery will be found replete with all the latest fashions.
The UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN DEPARTMENTS will comprise everything that taste can suggest or usefulness require; and in every branch of the business, while the strictest regard will be paid to the NOVELTY and EXCELLENCE of every article, special care will be exercised in keeping the prices UNUSUALLY MODERATE.
WEDDING and TRAVELLING OUTFITS supplied either from stock or made to order, at the shortest notice.
MOURNING ORDERS executed with despatch.
Please note the address:
D. H. LEADER,
Mantle, Millinery, Underclothing, and
Baby Linen Warehouse,
102, King-street, next Mr. Hollingdale's, jeweller.
A Mantle Cutter, of acknowledged ability, on the premises.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned, having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL, Hunter-street.—Winter Term commenced. E. BLACKMORE.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Calder House, Redfern.—Principal: J. David Sly, LL.B.; Assistant Master: R. M. Sly, B.A.
The next quarter begins Monday, April 3.

CARLTON HOUSE ACADEMY, Wynyard-square West.—The English classes under the immediate direction of the Lady Principal, Mrs. SACLIER. Professors attend for the different accomplishments. Quarter begins the 1st April.

EDUCATION.—£8 8s per Quarter.—The Principal of a long-established school for boys, near Sydney, has vacancies for two pupils under 12. The situation is one of the healthiest and pleasantest in the colony. A very superior education, with every domestic comfort, guaranteed. Address at Lee's, news agent, South Head Road.

EDUCATION.—Surry Hills.—A Lady of acknowledged ability, residing in the above-named healthy locality, has two vacancies in her morning class for young ladies, and one vacancy for a boarder. Address D. B., care Lea, news agent, South Head Road.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS at the SEASIDE. Mr. R. BLACKET, Brighton House, WOLLONGONG.

EDUCATIONAL. Miss GLOSTER has made arrangements for receiving additional DAY PUPILS and DAY BOARDERS at her residence, Elizabeth-terrace, 353, Crown-street, Surry Hills.
Miss GLOSTER having been five years Resident Head Teacher in Miss Moore's well-known Seminary, when that lady carried on her Educational Establishment in Lyons-terrace, previous to her removal to Moore Hall, can with confidence refer parents to many of her former pupils now settled in life, touching the soundness of her method of teaching, the various branches of English literature, French and music.

MISS JOHNSON'S Preparatory School for Boys. Easter term commences April 1. Elizabeth-st. N.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Next quarter commences Monday, April 3.

MISS MYRA FELTON, Artist, attends schools and families as Instructress in drawing, or receives pupils at her residence, 121, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL.—New quarter begins MONDAY, April 3rd. G. H. Stanley, LL.D.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—The Autumnal Quarter commenced on the 25th instant.

THE MISSES HOOPER receive a limited number of Resident and Daily Pupils. Quarter commenced April 1st.
28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

THE MISSES MARTIN'S Morning CLASSES, 195, Macquarie-st. New quarter will commence April 1.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for young Gentlemen.—The quarter begins 1st April.

MUSIC.—Signor d'APICE attends twice a week at Mrs. Cowper's, 364, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

MRS. NORRIS, Teacher of Fashionable Writing, has returned to 241, Castlereagh-street, nr. Market-st.

FURNITURE, ETC.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE "DEFIANCE" LOCK-STITCH HAND SEWING-MACHINE, price £4 10s, complete with fittings, requires no personal instructions to work, is simple in construction, and cannot get out of order: will sew anything, and is the most reliable and cheapest manufactured.
Can also be worked by the foot, with stand, at 30s extra.
Sole Agents for Australia,
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES.—First prizes everywhere. Sole Agency, 108, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.—An Illustrated Furniture CATALOGUE, containing nearly six hundred Designs of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal on application. All orders for export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order. Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of remitter. LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Upholsterers and Cabinet-Makers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton Road, London. Established 70 years. N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

FOR SALE, English Lollie SHOW-GLASSES, cheap 27, Botany Road, near Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to SELL Second-hand SEWING-MACHINES, by Singer and Co., Grover and Baker, Willcox and Gibbs, and other makers, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 8-stop HARMONIUM, by Cadby; price, £18.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL two second-hand PIANOS. Prices, £6 10s and £9. Great bargains.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Drawing-room SUITE, walnut, covered in silk rep. Price, £18. Also walnut tables and whatnots to match.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Brass BEDSTEADS, from £4 10s and upwards; remarkably cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL single and double Iron BEDSTEADS; prices, 15s, 20s, and 25s; large assortment to choose from. Also palliasses and mattresses to fit the same, at 10s, 12s 6d, and 15s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL handsome Dinner SERVICES, new styles, just unpacked, from £2 10s upwards; also, Tea Services, at 30s, 40s, and 50s per set.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class BUGGY, Horse, and Harness; the lot to be sold a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 1000 ENGRAVINGS, new and choice subjects, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD BALLS, Pin Pool, Cues, Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Sons, Turners, 550, George-st.

COTTAGE PIANO for SALE; brilliant tone, &c., cheap. Owner leaving for England. P. C., HERALD.

FOR SALE, cheap, handsome Walnut Cottage PIANO (truss legs), good order. 124, Castlereagh-st. North.

FIVE NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS for SALE. Apply Whiley's Cottages, Botany Road, Redfern.

SADDLE HORSE wanted; fast trotter and quiet, used to town. Horse, HERALD Office.

VIOLONCELLO, wanted to purchase; price no object. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, STABLES, Phillip-street North, three stalls. Apply, stating rent for year, Box 219, G. P. O.

WANTED, a STABLE and COACHHOUSE. Apply to Dr. Marshall, 1, Hyde Park-terrace.

WANTED, HOUSE, 6 or 7 rooms, stable, gig house, near Grammar School, College-street. Apply, stating rent, to the undersigned, G. Rogers, 760, George-street.

WANTED to Purchase, a good second-hand PIANO. State price. D.H., Mrs. Miller's, 295, Castlereagh-st.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS.—For SALE, best London make. E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION, for prevention of fouling on iron and wooden ships.
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WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents for the British and Oriental Ship Coating Company.

200 HALF-BARRELS of Sharp's celebrated Blasting GUNPOWDER for SALE.
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Merchants' indents faithfully and promptly executed at lowest current prices. Price lists on application.
Agent for New South Wales, J. C. NEILD, Jun., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A SURE Fortune for £20.—Join Advertiser in Cooked Meats and Soups at Gulgong Diggings. 151, Clarence-st.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, thoroughly competent ASSISTANT, also a JUNIOR. H. C., HERALD Office.

CARPENTER required for finishing stables at Randwick. Apply to Mr. S. H. Pearce.

DRAPERS.—Three JUNIORS required; characters indispensable. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, Geo.-st.

DRESS and Mantle Making.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted. Geneva Cot., op. St. Johns, Glebe-rd.

MILLER.—Wanted, a good practical man for a country mill, immediately; references required. Apply at once to E. W. Molesworth, Circular Quay.

MACHINIST, with machine, wanted; constant work; good wages. Clothing Factory, 217, Lower Geo.-st.

MANTLE-MAKING.—Vacancies for three APPRENTICES. D. H. Leader, 102, King-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, a competent Dressmaker, none other need apply. Apply Mrs. Bastian, 182, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, TACKER and FINISHERS for crimean work. 3, Terminus-street, near Railway.

WANTED, an extra ASSISTANT, for junior classes. Dr. Stanley, Paddington House.

WANTED, a YOUTH, accustomed to the clothing. Apply to Harris and Co., Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply early, J. Brierley, 331, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an active Youth, as Light PORTER. Miss Thynne, 100, King-street.

WANTED, SHOE SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the trade. Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply Buckley's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

WANTED, competent Machinist W. W. underclothing. 24, Orwell-street, off Victoria-street.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, for Willcox and Gibbs's. 70, Crown-street.

WANTED, a MAN to make kip boots. Apply, M. Hussey, Essex-lane.

WANTED, a YOUTH—one accustomed to the Drapery. Mark Spence, Pitt-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY, recently arrived from home, desires to meet with an ENGAGEMENT to travel with a lady or family, or to undertake the management of a family of respectability, or the companionship of a lady in this or any of the neighbouring colonies. Address C. A., HERALD Office, where references may be had.

A WOMAN with two children would give her services for a home; can cook and wash. A. B., Post-Office.

DISENGAGED, a respectable Nurse and Needlewoman, country preferred. Mrs. Heap, Campbell-st.

SITUATION wanted, as Cook and Laundress or General Servant. M. M., 3, Randle-street, Strawberry Hills.

THOROUGH SERVANTS, of all capacities; each with good city reference. 6, Bridge-street.

TWO respectable young Women, with first-class references want SITUATIONS—one as House and Parlour Maid, the other as Cook and Laundress; or both as General Servants in one house. Apply at M'Bride's Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper, town or country; open for week. Mrs. Donnelly, Wm.-st.

WANTED, by a good Salesman and Bookkeeper, a SITUATION in a mercantile house; has a thorough knowledge of the markets. P. R., at Sandon's, George-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

STRONG LAD wanted. Fishmonger and Oyster Depot. 22, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a tidy young GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Kethell, 46, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Gayndah Cottage, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, for Burwood, a General SERVANT. Apply 75, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, after 10.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 17, to assist in nursing. For address apply Mr. Sandon, 324, George-st.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. W. Caffyn, 315, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. Apply T. Nowland, 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a strong active LAD; one used to the hay and corn business preferred. G. Law, Haymarket

WANTED, a BOY. 67, Sussex-street.

WANTED, GIRL, about 16, to assist in nursery and house. Mrs. Davis, 82, William-street.

WANTED, a clean strong Girl, as General SERVANT. 124, Castlereagh-street North; after 9.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT; no washing. 135, William-street.

WANTED, a strong General SERVANT. Pine Tree Cottage, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, used to children. 46, South Head Road.

WANTED immediately, a respectable BARMAID, for Brisbane; wages 15s. Registry Office, Haymkt.

WANTED, General SERVANTS, one able to milk; useful girls. Registry Office, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. 337, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. 211, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a child and make herself useful. Apply 16, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General SERVANT. 115, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, used to a bar. Apply at 92, York-street.

WANTED, an active LAD; one used to the bakehouse. Apply D. Valentine, Botany Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be a good laundress. Apply at 153, Phillip-street, from 9 a.m. till 12 noon.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as COOK, and to assist in housework. References required. Apply to Mr. R. Jones, Stoneleigh House, Upper Dowling-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, with board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Baths. 409, Crown-st., S. H.

APARTMENTS, at a Farm-house; every home comfort. Mrs. Riley, Rowe's-hill, Mittagong.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Mrs. Mair's, 140, Castlereagh-street. Suite and large bedrooms.

A QUIET HOME for a respectable female; terms, moderate. Apply Hermitage, Milson's Point Road, North Shore, above Sparke's store.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Elder, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street, near Pitt-st. Terms, mod.

FRONT Furnished BEDROOM to LET, to suit one or two friends. 6, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen or lady and gentleman. 207, Macquarie-st.

RESIDENCE for a gentleman, private family. Board optional. Plunge and shower baths, 267, Forbes-st.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS to LET, use of kitchen and garden, by a widow lady. Inquire M'Dowell, Macquarie-street South.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen and Lady and Gentleman, 181, Premier-ter., William-st., Woolloomooloo. Baths.

ONE or two ROOMS vacant; use of sewing machine. 57, Burton-street, South Head Road.

OFFICE (furnished) wanted near town, for auctioneer and surveyor. Auctn, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Board and Residence; Macquarie-st. preferred. C.R.C., HERALD.

WANTED.—A Widow Lady, without incumbrance, requires a SITTINGROOM and BEDROOM, comfortably furnished, with or without board. A. B., HERALD Office.

A FOREIGN young Gentleman requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a strictly private family; use of a stable; no boarding-houses need answer. Apply, by letter, B. F., care of L. Lamy and Co., 171, Pitt-street.

TO LET.

HOUSE to LET, 247, Kent-street, 8 rooms, every convenience. Keys at Mr. Joyes, 243, Kent-street.

HOUSE to LET, bath, stable, and paddocks, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace.

HOMEBUSH.—Furnished Cottage, kitchen, garden and fuel. Rent, 26s a week. Address at Station.

MANLY BEACH.—Furnished COTTAGE to LET, 8 rooms, lately in the occupation of C. S. Oakes, Esq., known as "Belmore;" also, 8-roomed Cottage, unfurnished. Apply at Smith's, opposite the pier.

MOST Centrally situated and extensive BUSINESS PREMISES, in George-street, directly opposite the New Town Hall and Cathedral. The front shop and portion of store at rear, with back entrance, together with the Dwelling-house, to be LET for a term, with immediate possession. The position is undeniable. Apply to Chandler and Co., 401, George-street.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Newtown Road, next the Railway-bridge, 6 rooms, colonnade, and balcony; counter and shelving in shop. Apply baker's shop, next door.

66, BATHURST-STREET, 8-roomed House, rent 25s per week. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

422, PITT-ST. South, 10-roomed House, large coachhouse and stable, store, and bath.

208, CAMPBELL-STREET, near Bourke-st., 5 good rooms, large yard, verandah, 14s.

TO LET, a 10-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, rent £6 per month. Key at No. 3.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-street, opposite Goulburn-street, rent 18s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, off Pitt-street, next the New City Bank, rent 16s. W. H. Harris.

TO BE LET or for SALE, ELLERSLIE, Waverley. Apply C. J. STEVENS, 63, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, that Balcony HOUSE, 64, Flagstaff Hill, 5 rooms, 2 kitchens. Inquire from 11 till 4.

TO LET, 2, Twickenham-ter., Stanmore Rd., Enmore. Apply on premises, or Cooke and Robins, 231, Pitt-st.

TO LET, No. 3, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 5 rooms, bath, &c. Key, No. 2.

TO LET, 3 new SHOPS, Market-street; rent 30s per week each and taxes paid. Apply on premises.

TO LET, HOUSE, at Woollahra, near St. Matthias's Church, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Kidman, S. H. Road.

TO LET, HOUSE, 103, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, HOUSES, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, kitchen, yard, water. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, Newtown, near Tollgate, COTTAGE; rent, 6s.; water. J. Brierley, 331, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, three roomed HOUSES in Abercromby-lane, at 8s. per week. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, comfortable 4-roomed HOUSE; hall, balcony, kitchen. 800, George-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, oven; garden ground. Apply 200, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 49, Burton-street, 5 ROOMS, verandah, good yard. Rent, 14s per week.

TO LET, 6, Gordon-terrace, Liverpool-street, near South Head Road, 6 ROOMS. Apply at No. 1.

TO LET, a SHOP, 79, Lower George-street. Apply 28, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 6 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, comfortable two-roomed COTTAGE; rent, 6s 6d. 14, Marshall-st., off Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, balcony, water; 10s. week. Pembroke-terrace, Jamison-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, genteel Cottage RESIDENCE, five rooms, kitchen, out-offices, coach-house, stables, garden, paddock, good water. Apply D. Pugh, 426, George-street.

TO LET, Mary and Gipps streets, HOUSE, 6 rooms, 15-stall stable, large yard; late Fox's stables. Apply George Rogers, 404, Macquarie-street.

TO BUTCHERS, STOCKHOLDERS, &c.—To LET, 1600 acres grass (foot high) paddock, cheap, or quantity cattle agisted at 3d per head per week. William Bull, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, for any term required, those large and central PREMISES, No. 349, George-street; also large STORE at the rear of same, now occupied by D. Braun, as a warehouse and store.

TO LET, at reduced rent, those large and commodious PREMISES, No. 531, George-street, late in the occupation of Mr. H. C. Brookes, suitable for a wholesale manufacturing business. Richard Binnie, 292, George-st.

TO LET, No. 2, Williams-terrace, 6 rooms, baths, &c., genteel residence, very healthy; rent low, taxes paid. Key at No. 6 house, where apply; or at Metropolitan Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 474, George-street, opposite the Markets, which have just undergone a thorough repair. For rent and all particulars apply C. Kidman, 476, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, and others, to LET, COTTAGE, 5 rooms and large workshop, corner of Norton-street, Glebe Road; rent, 13s. Apply to John Tucker, Glebe Road.

TO LET, that genteel residence, FORTUNA COTTAGE, in Darling-street, containing 5 rooms with conveniences; two minutes' walk of ferry. J. L. Murphy, 128, Prince-st.; or Captain Prescott, Esk Cot., Balmain.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To LET, the SALISBURY HOTEL, Woollahra, 8 rooms, large yard, stables, counter, beer-engine, bar-fittings complete, rent 20s. Apply 139, South Head Road; or to C. Bate, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE, formerly the residence of Alderman Macintosh, with 7 rooms, kitchen, stables, outhouses, good well of water, and well-fenced paddocks. The house is surrounded by a large green lawn and the choicest of shrubbery, adjoining a garden, in good order, with fruit trees, vegetables, &c. Inquire 494, George-street.

TO LET.

9-roomed comfortable FAMILY HOUSE, Wynyard-square, for several years occupied by Dr. Brown; excellent bath and shower, gas through house. For a term, at moderate rent.

In Mort's-passage, George-street, OFFICES, with lower Stores in back gateway, lately occupied by J. C. Peters. Will be let for a term. Very low rent.

9-roomed comfortable FAMILY HOUSE, No. 10, Wynyard-square. For a term, very moderate rent.

OLD ESTABLISHED (25 years) TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, lately occupied by Millett, George-street; large SHOP, extensive PREMISES, with STABLE at back. REDUCED RENT.

TO LET, GREATEST BARGAIN IN SYDNEY, Old King's Head, George-street North, opposite Sailors' Home, 14 rooms, stables, good enclosed yard in best possible condition, will be let as a store or private house only for twelve months; thirty shillings per week.

Business SHOP and 7-roomed RESIDENCE, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street; £1 week.

Apply to Raphael, Elizabeth-street North.

VICTORIA-STREET, Darlinghurst.—To LET, No. 458; 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse. Apply next door.

STABLES to LET, in Lower Pitt-street. Apply Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

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Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
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W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
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